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ESTABLISHED 1887

Columbia Back Safely After Delay In Landing

Technical Failures Force Shuttle to Use Back-Up Systems

By Philip J. Hiltz
Washington Post Service

HOUSTON — After a temporary flight when two computers and a navigational instrument failed, the space shuttle Columbia on Thursday finally landed on its dirt runway in California seven hours late.

Like the 10-day science mission before it, which had numerous near-failures but finally ended as a success for the billion-dollar European-designed and built Space Shuttle, Columbia's landing was a triumph.

Engineers and computer specialists spent hours simulating the possible ways the instruments might have failed and could come to no final conclusion by landing time.

But they did determine that the cause originally suspected — a too-powerful thrusting force — was not at fault.

Though one computer and one navigational device remained down, the thrusters were fired several times in orbit while the backup machines were running and no problems appeared.

The ship's safe landing with its six crew members came after about 10 anxious hours during which ground teams raced to diagnose the failures and work out new computer and hardware arrays.

The flight still had a large margin of safety, since there were several backup systems behind those that failed.

If the problem had developed into a crisis in which the thrusters could not be used properly, the astronauts would have had two days left in space before shortages would have begun.

The crew could carry on for three days beyond that in the "powered-down" mode like that used aboard Apollo 13 when that moon mission had to be aborted.

There are five IBM computers on board the shuttle, any one of which can guide and land the craft.

Without knowing the cause of the original failure, NASA for a time was unwilling to fire the thrusters again and risk further problems with the computers, since thruster firing and at least one computer are essential to a safe re-entry into Earth's atmosphere.



A woman and two children pass an Italian soldier from the Lebanon peacekeeping force.

U.S., Allies Agree to Stay in Lebanon To Back Moves Toward Reconciliation

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — The United States and its three allies in the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon said Thursday that they would remain indefinitely to press for a broadly based Lebanese government and the withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces.

After a one-hour meeting with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, France's foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, said it would be "completely irresponsible" for the British, French, Italian and U.S. troops in the multinational force to pull out now or cut back their role.

"We do not want to give the impression that we would abandon the Lebanese," he said.

A participant in the talks said that the British and Italians, under growing criticism in their countries, were more "reluctant" than the U.S. and France, but all four countries agreed to stay.

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Prominent West Bank Palestinians Condemn Attacks on Israeli Civilians

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Several prominent Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and East Jerusalem issued a condemnation Thursday of terrorist attacks on Israeli civilians.

The signatories, reacting to the bombing of a bus in Jerusalem on Tuesday, included supporters of the PLO, the Palestine Liberation Organization, led by Yasser Arafat.

Hours after the declaration, an 11-year-old Arab girl was killed and her 9-year-old sister seriously wounded in Nablis, on the West Bank, when shots were fired from a passing car occupied by men identified by witnesses as Jewish settlers.

The denunciation of terrorism was published on the front page of Thursday's Al-Fajr newspaper in East Jerusalem, which supports Mr. Arafat.

It was signed by Karim Khalaf, who was ousted by Israeli military authorities from his post as mayor of Ramallah and lost a foot in 1980 when a bomb was planted in his car; Mustafa Nadeh, whom the Israeli dismissed last summer as acting mayor of Hebron; Anwar Nusseibeh, former Jordanian defense minister; Hanna Sani, editor of Al-Fajr; and Paul Ajlouny, owner of Al-Fajr, who lives in the United States.

"It is our belief that attacks on civilian targets are detrimental to any Palestinian-Israeli understanding," the statement said. "Such

agreed that chances for a settlement in Lebanon would be decreased if the multinational force drastically changed its role.

A U.S. official said the four nations "emphasized that the mission of the MNF is one of peace and of improving stability and to establish

Marines destroy a position in a Shiite district of Beirut, Page 2.

conditions under which Lebanon can recover its full independence and integrity. And they agreed that the main two priorities are national reconciliation in Lebanon and withdrawal of foreign forces. And obviously all four countries will do all in their power to promote this."

France, Italy and the United States each have about 2,000 soldiers in the force and Britain has 100.

Asked what the European participants thought of the U.S. air raids Sunday on Syrian positions, a British official said: "We all accept that all four MNF members have to reserve the right of self-defense and that all four have the common aim of de-escalating violence rather than of contributing to it."

Mr. Shultz told his colleagues that President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon had assured President Ronald Reagan that he would make a substantial effort to widen his government to include opposition leaders, and would seek to expand the areas of Lebanon under Lebanese control.

The U.S. plan is based on a two-step approach. Mr. Gemayel is to make a major effort at national reconciliation, either through renewed discussions with other Lebanese factions in Geneva where talks started early last month or in Beirut itself. The Israelis and Americans are to demonstrate strong support for the Gemayel government to discourage Syria from thinking it can intimidate the Beirut authorities.

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However, top foreign policy officials said that the new administration does not believe it will have the internal political leverage to change Argentina's long-standing policy of independence in nuclear development unless it is seen to be winning concessions from Western governments on other issues.

Chief among these, one high-ranking official said, was the Argentine claim to the Falkland Islands, or Malvinas, which has been stalled since the end of last year's conflict with Britain by the refusal of the British government to reopen negotiations.

"What impedes us in the nuclear field is the question of the Malvinas," said the official, who spoke on condition he not be named.

"With the Malvinas question unresolved, we don't have freedom of action on anything else. It distorts all of our foreign policies."

This view of the Falklands as a determinant factor in Argentina's foreign relations is expected to be presented by Mr. Alfonsín to U.S. Vice President George Bush in a meeting on Saturday, Radical Party leaders said. Mr. Bush is scheduled to arrive in Buenos Aires on Friday evening to attend Mr. Alfonsín's inauguration, and party leaders said they regard the meeting as important in laying the groundwork for relations between the Reagan administration and the new government.

If the Falklands issue were advanced through the establishment of negotiations with U.S. assistance, the senior official said, "I think the nuclear question could be settled very easily. We would simply establish safeguards." The official also said that Argentina might be willing to ratify the Tlatelolco Treaty, which bans nuclear weapons from Latin America and requires international inspections of all nuclear facilities.

In the past, Argentina has refused to ratify either the 1967 Tlatelolco Treaty or the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, also signed in 1967, on the grounds that international safeguards required in the accords constitute interference by established nuclear powers.

Argentina's two operating nuclear power plants are subject to safeguards because they were constructed with foreign help. Other installations, including the uranium enrichment facility and a plant under construction for reprocessing nuclear fuel to produce plutonium, have been withheld from these controls, however.

U.S. May Resume Arms Aid
The State Department, citing "significant progress" in Argentina's human rights situation, announced Thursday that the country had met congressional requirements for a resumption of U.S. military assistance, the Associated Press reported.

Legislation passed under the Carter administration barred such aid to Argentina unless the State Department was able to certify an improvement in human rights performance and in other areas.

The State Department said the United States would take into account its desire to maintain a power balance in considering any requests for arms from Argentina.

Argentina Said to Tie N-Policy to Falklands

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — Top policy-making authorities of the incoming government of Raúl Alfonsín have linked Argentina's potential acceptance of international safeguards on its nuclear facilities to assistance by the United States and other Western countries regarding its claim to the Falkland Islands, according to sources here.

The United States announced Thursday it was prepared to resume military aid to Argentina. The Associated Press reported from Washington. The State Department cited progress in the country's human rights situation.

Mr. Alfonsín's center-left Radical Party government, scheduled to be inaugurated Saturday, took a step toward satisfying criticism of Argentina's nuclear program this week by announcing that a special advisory commission would be established to prepare a law codifying nuclear objectives. The law would reorganize the nation's National Commission on Atomic Energy, long dominated by the Argentine Navy, and place its activities under control of the new Congress.

The incoming foreign minister, Dante Caputo, who will formally head the advisory commission, said in a statement Monday that the law would be designed to ensure "the most close and strict control" of the nuclear program so that it is directed to "exclusively peaceful ends in the use of atomic energy."

Radical Party leaders also say privately that the new government might be willing to satisfy appeals by the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency that Argentina allow international inspections and other safeguards of all of its nuclear facilities, including a plant for the enrichment of uranium.

However, top foreign policy officials said that the new administration does not believe it will have the internal political leverage to change Argentina's long-standing policy of independence in nuclear development unless it is seen to be winning concessions from Western governments on other issues.

Chief among these, one high-ranking official said, was the Argentine claim to the Falkland Islands, or Malvinas, which has been stalled since the end of last year's conflict with Britain by the refusal of the British government to reopen negotiations.

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Dante Caputo

U.S. Aides Say Andropov Is Back at Work

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials say that Western diplomats have spotted Yuri V. Andropov being driven to work in the Kremlin after an absence since mid-August.

The Soviet leader's limousine and security convoy were first observed going into the Kremlin one afternoon in the middle of last week, the officials said Wednesday.

On Monday and Tuesday, they said, Mr. Andropov's convoy was again seen going in the mornings from his apartment to the Kremlin through the Borovitsky Gate and returning home in late afternoon. Mr. Andropov was also personally identified as being in the Kremlin.

The United States has taken Mr. Andropov's reappearance as evidence that he has recovered sufficiently from ill health to attend a Central Committee meeting expected on Dec. 26 and a session of the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament, starting Dec. 28.

Some officials speculated that Mr. Andropov might meet with a foreign leader before that date as a way of appearing in public. He has not made such an appearance since Aug. 18, when he received a group of U.S. senators.

Despite evidence that he is back on the job, government analysts believe that his absence has diminished his political power. They contend that the health problems of the 69-year-old leader suggest that he will not be able to fully gather the reins of power.

Leonid M. Zamyatin, a senior Soviet spokesman, said at a Moscow news conference on Monday that Mr. Andropov was recovering from what he implied was a cold and was "managing in full measure party and state affairs, including questions pertaining to the Defense Council of the U.S.S.R."

Russia Suspends Geneva Talks on Intercontinental Nuclear Forces

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

GENEVA — The Soviet Union on Thursday suspended the negotiations on limiting intercontinental nuclear weapons with the United States, saying that the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe has changed "the overall strategic situation."

During a 35-minute meeting at the Soviet mission, the chief Soviet negotiator, Viktor P. Karpov, told his U.S. counterpart, Edward L. Rowley, that Moscow felt compelled to review all issues under discussion at the Geneva talks and could not set a resumption date for the next round.

In a statement, Mr. Rowley expressed regret over the Soviet action. He said he proposed that both delegations meet in early February and that he hoped the Soviet Union would soon agree on a date for "resuming these negotiations which are in the interest of both nations and of the entire world."

"We cannot agree with Soviet assertions that developments outside the scope of these negotiations require the Soviet Union to withhold agreement on a resumption date for the sixth round of START," Mr. Rowley said. START stands for Strategic Arms Reduction Talks.

In Moscow, Soviet sources said that while the talks have been suspended they have not been broken off. They said Moscow expected to resume negotiations next year.

The Soviet Union has now broken off two sets of nuclear arms talks with the United States after the arrival of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe.

U.S. officials said they were neither surprised nor alarmed by the Soviet suspensions, which they characterized as part of an escalating campaign of "fear tactics" to intimidate European countries from fulfilling Western plans to install the new Western missiles during the next five years.

Once the Russians conclude that efforts to sway European public opinion can backfire, U.S. officials say, they will decide to return to the bargaining table.

"We think they will be back, even if we do not know when, simply because it is in their own long-term interests to do so," a U.S. official said.

U.S. officials say they believe that the Russians may now wish to sit back and reshape a new arms control strategy that could be consolidated at the forthcoming Communist Party plenum on Dec. 28.

The Russians might then choose to launch a new initiative to recoup public support in Europe at the European disarmament conference in Stockholm, set to begin Jan. 17. "They will now clearly aim to instill fear and worry in the Europeans," a U.S. official said. "We must try to meet those concerns but not fall for Soviet propaganda."

The U.S. delegation at the talks on strategic arms viewed the Soviet walkout Thursday with equanimity if only because Moscow has not closed any doors but rather tried to retain many options, including the possibility of accepting the U.S. offer to continue the arms talks in February.

"The Soviets have calculated that they do not lose anything by going home right now," a U.S. official said. "They did the least they can do if all they want is to reassess the arms talks."

U.S. officials said the Soviet delegates "did not even bite" at President Ronald Reagan's latest "build down" proposal that calls for both sides to reduce their nuclear arsenals of ballistic missile warheads by roughly one-third to 5,000 apiece.

"We don't think they have even decided how to answer our proposal," a U.S. official said. "They are clearly uncomfortable about the figure of 5,000 warheads."

In turn, the Soviet Union offered to cut the number of launchers on both sides to 1,800, jumping land-based missiles together with aircraft and submarine forces where the U.S. maintains superiority.

Not a Walkout, Reagan Says
The Soviet Union did not break off the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, Mr. Reagan said Thursday, it "simply was not prepared to set a time for resumption of talks," United Press International reported from Washington.

NATO Reaffirms Position
The NATO allies said Thursday in Brussels that they would stand firm in their nuclear arms negotiating positions and in deployment of new U.S. missiles in the face of the Soviet refusal to set a new date for the resumption of the talks on strategic weapons. Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported.

The foreign ministers from the 16 North Atlantic Treaty Organization members issued the statement after meeting in a closed-door session.

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UN Panel on Downing of Korean Jet Rejects Soviet Assertion of Espionage

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An international inquiry into the downing of a South Korean airliner by a Soviet jet plane has rejected the Soviet assertion that the jumbo jet was on espionage mission.

The Russians said that the jet's takeoff and flight path were calculated to enable a military satellite to record Soviet defensive positions. But the inquiry team rejected the International Civil Aviation Organization that the jet was on a "premeditated diversion" from the flight plan.

Because the Russians assumed at the plane was gathering intelligence, the report says, they "did not make exhaustive efforts to identify the aircraft through in-flight visual observations."

It also discards suggestions that the plane was on a short-cut to save

fuel, was hijacked or incapacitated or that there were serious failures of navigation systems.

The report strongly supports the possibility that the plane strayed off course because of one or two possible human errors. Under one theory, the crew would have made a 300-mile (480-kilometer) error in putting the Anchorage, Alaska, takeoff point into a computer. Under another, the automatic pilot would have been operating on a constant heading instead of being connected to the navigation system, which gives successive changes of heading.

"Each of these possibilities," the report says, "assumed a considerable degree of lack of alertness and attentiveness on the part of the entire flight crew but not to a degree that was unknown in international civil aviation."

Soon after takeoff, the Korean airliner started straying off course. It eventually passed over sensitive Soviet areas on the Kamchatka Peninsula and Sakhalin Island,

where it was destroyed by one or more air-to-air missiles. All 269 people on board were killed.

In closed meetings starting Monday, the 100-page document is to be discussed by the 33-member governing body of the organization. It was distributed to members early this week.

The report voices regret that the Russians have not produced requested information, including "certain tapes or transcripts of the radio communications and radar data that were thought to be available in the U.S.S.R." While noting that the spy mission charge is only an assumption on Moscow's part, because supporting data has not been supplied, the report suggests one reason why that idea might have been reinforced.

It notes that the airliner climbed 2,000 feet (610 meters) a few minutes before missiles were fired. This, it says, "was interpreted as being an evasive action, thus further supporting the presumption that it was an intelligence aircraft."

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WEEKEND
■ Orson Welles and Henry Jaglom are partners in a film company that is "very big and ambitious." Wallis tells Mary Blume. Page 9.

China to Show Film on Mao
The Associated Press
BEIJING — A movie tracing the life of Mao will be shown nationwide to mark the 90th anniversary of his birth Dec. 26.

OPEC HUG — Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah of Kuwait put his arms around two colleagues at the end of an OPEC session. Sheikh Mana Said al-Oteibi, OPEC's president, is at right and Libya's oil minister, Kamal Hassan Magur, is at left. OPEC appeared Thursday to be near agreement to overcome pressure for a price cut. Page 13.

Sealant for Teeth Is Urged in U.S.

By Victor Cohn
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A panel of dental professors and researchers, launching an effort to curb tooth decay in the United States, has recommended that children's teeth be coated with a thin plastic film to prevent cavities.

The 11-member group, sponsored by the National Institutes of Health, cited "unequivocal evidence" that dental sealants could safely eliminate at least 50 percent of the decay that afflicts children and adolescents.

By age 16, the average person has had nearly 10 decayed, extracted or filled tooth surfaces.

The technique was developed in the late 1960s, largely through work at NIH's National Institute of Dental Research. With the panel's report Wednesday, the procedure is expected to become widespread.

The panel urged that "intensive" efforts be made to apply new technology in using the sealants, starting with "baby" teeth at age 2 or at the latest, age 4, and repeating the treatment on permanent teeth starting at age 6.

According to the panel's chairman, the treatment also could help adults who are prone to decay.

The panel, after reviewing 15 studies, concluded that dental sealants are non-toxic, do not damage gum tissue and have only positive effects on minor cavities they are applied over, said Dr. James Bowen, a professor of dentistry at the University of North Carolina and the panel's chairman.

The group emphasized that the sealant should be used in conjunction with fluoridation of water wherever possible.

Fluoridation prevents decay primarily on the smoother surfaces of teeth, while sealants prevent decay in the many pits and grooves on the rough grinding and chewing surfaces of teeth.

Dentists or dental hygienists can apply the colorless sealant — one of several synthetic resins that harden into a tough coating — much as one would apply fingernail polish.

First they prepare the teeth by thoroughly drying them, then removing a microscopically thin amount of tooth enamel by using a harmless weak acid.

The panel said that the sealant will last for at least five years in most cases. It works, Dr. Bowen said, by preventing sugar, which nourishes the bacteria responsible for decay, from reaching the surface of the teeth.

Dentists are charging from \$4 to \$100 a tooth for application, Dr. Bowen said.

One panelist said of the treatment, "We're recommending that Medicaid and commercial insurers start to cover it, which they don't do now." Medicaid provides medical assistance to the poor.

From Sex to Religion, Home Computers Help Like-Minded Americans Find Each Other

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Several times a week, Karen Zolman, a 35-year-old clerical worker, sits down at a computer in her home and spends several hours exchanging thoughts on life, love and other matters with people she has never met. She now counts them among her best friends.

In Fargo, North Dakota, Loren D. Jones reports that his law practice routinely takes orders for what he calls "hot" books, charging three or four hours a day through his computer with friends around the country whom he has never seen.

They are disciples of a fast-growing leisure-time activity in the United States: sitting at a personal computer and sharing ideas with others by way of a telephone line.

For thousands of Americans, the personal computer is becoming the ham radio of the 1980s, a forum for dialogues on politics and religion and for matchmaking and courtship.

Protected by the anonymity of a computer screen and a telephone line, strangers debate and exchange ideas, share their shyness, and many people fabricate identities and accomplishments in the hope of impressing electronic pen pals they never meet.

"For many people, it's a lot easier to express themselves on the computer, when they're not face to face," observed Miss Zolman, who said that once-anonymous conversations on her computer had led to dates in several instances. "It's named my social life around," she said, "and it's safer than going to a bar."

The husband of a Hollywood actress admits spending at least four hours a day conversing with other computer owners in the United States and Europe and says he would do it 24 hours a day if he could. "It's tremendously addictive," he told a group of friends recently at a Hollywood dinner party. "You get into other people's lives, follow what happens to them; they're strangers and don't mind telling you how they really feel and you do the same thing."

Hundreds of owners of small computers in the last year or so have organized electronic bulletin boards.

These are essentially switchboards in the owners' homes that other computer owners can reach by dialing a special telephone number and where they can leave a message and obtain one left by another owner.

There are more than 200 bulletin boards in the Los Angeles area alone, ranging from one called Computers for Christ to at least a dozen restricted to the exchange of erotic messages.

There are more than a dozen bulletin boards

in California devoted exclusively to heterosexual and homosexual matchmaking and at least one devoted to debate on nuclear disarmament.

In Nebraska, Iowa and other farm states, farmers have organized bulletin boards to exchange information about crops and to list equipment they want to sell.

While commercial services charge a monthly fee and service charges, the great majority of the bulletin boards are operated by computer hobbyists who do it for fun.

Because the bulletin boards are essentially one-way channels of communication, the back-and-forth element of a two-way conversation can be cumbersome.

The other format available permits computer owners to hold instantaneous conversations with as many as 20 people at once through a high-capacity central computer operated by a commercial service. It costs 10 cents to 20 cents a minute to use the service, depending on the time of day.

The largest, CompuServe Information Service of Columbus, Ohio, says that hundreds of Americans in all parts of the country each day tap into a network it operates that functions much like a nationwide citizens band radio network; indeed, CompuServe calls this service CB Simulation.

At any time of day, the company's 85,000 subscribers can dial into the system, usually through a local telephone number, and scan 36 channels in search of a conversation of interest, much as if they were scanning a radio dial except that the conversation is printed out on a screen rather than heard.

One channel is restricted to what the company calls "adult conversation." Others are devoted to golf, music or public education. Still others are open for discussion of any topic.

"You learn a lot about people, but you never hear who they are," said Ray Sattaur, co-owner of a computer store in New York City. "Occasionally you get a weirdo and you notice the users disappear, just like on a regular CB. I know a guy who joined CompuServe and had phone bills of \$200 a month; it's very addictive."

Users of the CB Simulation service and many of the bulletin boards in local communities conceal their identities by using an alias. Later, if a friendship develops, names and telephone numbers may be exchanged.

Richard Baker, an official of CompuServe, said that at least three marriages had resulted. Occasionally, he conceded, subscribers "become abusive" electronically to other subscribers. "We don't censor anybody," he said, "but chronic abusers are warned that they will be drummed out of the service unless they desist. But the vast majority of CB users are very courteous."

Palsy Victim, Seeking to Starve, Says She'll Fight Effort to Force-Feed Her

By Wesley C. Hughes
Los Angeles Times Service

RIVERSIDE, California — Elizabeth Bourvia, a cerebral palsy victim, has told a Riverside County court that she would attempt a fast even if the court ordered her to be force-fed.

In a statement Wednesday, Miss Bourvia told Judge John H. Hews, "I have come to this court to ask not to be force-fed against my will."

She vowed to struggle against force-feeding, as much as her paralyzed condition would permit.

Miss Bourvia has asked Judge Hews to prevent Riverside County physicians on its staff from impeding her effort to starve herself and to order that she be provided with hygienic care and pain-killing medication during the course of her fast.

"I choose no longer to be dependent on others," she said, and questioning by her lawyer. "I have



Elizabeth Bourvia, the cerebral palsy victim who is seeking to end her life by starvation, at a hospital news conference.

Little Difference Seen Between Pay, Free Health Care

Los Angeles Times Service

SANTA MONICA, California — A Rand Corp. study to determine whether people who receive free medical care are healthier than those who share in the cost of the services has found only small differences in the health status of the two groups.

The only significant positive effects of free care, as measured by the researchers, was for patients with vision problems or high diastolic blood pressure. The Rand team headed by Dr. Robert H. Brook reported in Thursday's New England Journal of Medicine.

"No other health measure showed a significant difference between the free and the cost-sharing plans," the report said.

In an earlier phase of its study, reported two years ago, the same Rand team found that people who had to pay a portion of the cost of their care visited doctors and were hospitalized less frequently than people whose care was paid in full.

The earlier study showed that health-care costs of the fully insured was 50 percent higher than for the groups that shared the costs.

That study, however, did not show what effect, if any, seeing a doctor less frequently might have on health.

The new study's conclusion that no harmful effect was measured lends support to the argument that the best way to control increasing health care costs without affecting quality is to have patients pay part of the cost themselves.

Rapist in U.S. Chooses Castration Over Prison

The Associated Press

GREENVILLE, South Carolina — A rapist convicted in a brutal sexual assault that nearly killed a 23-year-old woman says he decided to be castrated instead of serving 30 years in prison because he wants to "contribute to the world."

"My motive is that it's very possible that I could be destroyed either way," said Roscoe J. Brown, one of three men ordered to make the choice between castration and the 30-year term after they all pleaded guilty to the April rape and beating.

Attorneys for all three men have appealed the sentencing option.

Thirty years could destroy me. Castration could destroy me. But it depends on how strong the mind is in both cases," Mr. Brown, 27, said in an interview taped at Perry Correctional Institution and broadcast Wednesday night on the ABC television network.

"But to be isolated and not even be able to contribute to the world whatsoever, I feel, is more damaging to me than to undergo castration and maybe deal with psychological problems," he added.

One of the other men, Michael Braxton, 19, told ABC that he probably would choose castration. The third man, Mark W. Vaughn, 21, said he probably would elect to serve out the prison term.

Poll Reveals Americans See Growing Privacy Threats

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Americans are increasingly concerned about threats to privacy and a third of the public believes that the Internal Revenue Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the telephone company "probably share" information on individuals with others, according to a poll conducted by Louis Harris and Associates.

The Sept. 1-11 survey of 1,256 people, paid for by Southern New England Telephone Co., was released Wednesday as the opening message for a four-day Smithsonian Institution symposium on "The Road After 1984: High Technology and Human Freedom."

The symposium will examine various aspects of society in light of George Orwell's novel "1984," which foretold an almost all-powerful government. Twenty-seven percent of those polled said they had read the book, and they were generally less fearful of threats to privacy than others.

According to the poll, the percentage of Americans who said they were "very concerned" about threats to privacy had increased from 31 percent in 1978 to 48 percent in 1983. It found that four Americans in five believed that it would be easy for someone to assemble a master file on their lives that would violate their privacy.

The attitudes toward confidentiality and particular institutions emerged from several questions. The poll found that 64 percent of those surveyed thought it would be a serious privacy violation if the IRS did not keep tax returns confidential and 62 percent thought it would be serious if the FBI did not keep its data secret.

When asked what they thought actually happened, 36 percent said they thought the IRS shared information, and 38 percent said they believed the FBI did.

Along with the regular telephone sample of 1,256 people, the pollsters interviewed groups of 100 leaders in four categories: members of Congress and their aides, corporate executives, science editors and school superintendents. In general, the leadership groups were less fearful about major invasions of privacy than the public was.

For example, 86 percent of the public thought it was possible that a government in Washington will use confidential information to intimidate individuals or groups it feels are its enemies, and 70 percent said that was "likely."

All four leadership groups also felt such a development was possible, by about the same percentages as the public. But just 24 percent from the congressional group, 37 percent from the executives, 56 percent from the editors and 39 percent of the school superintendents said it was "likely."

Mr. Harris, commenting on the findings at a news conference, said he believed that "the leadership is far less alerted to the dangers than the people are."

Chief of IRS Reveals Attempted Bribe Of \$500,000 in Tax-Shelter Scheme

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A \$500,000 bribe payment to an Internal Revenue Service agent, the largest in the tax agency's history, has been disclosed by the IRS commissioner, Roscoe L. Egger Jr., who said the payment's size illustrates the enormity of illegal tax-shelter schemes in the United States.

Mr. Egger said at a news conference Wednesday that Myron M. Klein, a revenue agent based in West Palm Beach, Florida, had secretly cooperated with IRS inspectors in accepting the money from two promoters of a multimillion-dollar tax-shelter program that authorities suspect is fraudulent.

Mr. Klein's work led to the arrest of two businessmen, Virgil Lovell and Charles Hara, from whom he received more than \$500,000 after alerting his superiors to the bribe offer, Mr. Egger said.

Dr. Faenstein testified Tuesday that Miss Bourvia's decision to starve herself to death was rational.

Dr. Fisher said, "I think I could probably say it was not a rational decision." He testified that he thought that Miss Bourvia could be turned away from her decision by treatment or time alone.

"I think the prognosis for this lady is very good," he said, noting the "immensity of the success of this lady" in her completion of high school, junior college and college, plus beginning work on a master's degree.

Dr. Fisher said that after "every significant trauma, she has made some kind of gesture" and that "this [period] has been more stressful than the other and it may take a little longer" to get over. He listed some of her recent traumas as her failed marriage, dropping out of the master's degree program at San Diego State, being rejected by her parents and being unable to find a job.

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Bomb in Spain Injures 11

The Associated Press

BILBAO, Spain — A bomb exploded in a bank in this industrial center of Spain's northern Basque country Wednesday, injuring 11 people, police reported.

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Palestinians Condemn Attacks on Civilians

(Continued from Page 1)

People are not so happy about the bombing. We used to be happy in the past, we used to be happy."

Now, she said, there is both a fear that such attacks could be used as pretexts for counterattacks on Arabs by Jewish settlers and a realization that terrorism damages the Palestinians' political efforts throughout the world.

"It destroys our image," she said.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, asked about the statement as he visited survivors of the bombing in a hospital, said: "There is a positive aspect to this."

Tuesday's bomb exploded in a bus crowded with commuters, killing four Israelis, two of them teenage girls, and wounding 43. Wafa, the pro-Fatah PLO press agency, issued a communique in Nicosia, Cyprus, claiming responsibility. Some Fatah supporters here, noting that Mr. Arafat is trapped by rebels in Tripoli, Lebanon, have said they do not believe that the communique is accurate.

Abd Samad, who teaches sociology at Al-Najah University on the West Bank, interpreted the changing attitudes as indications of changing perceptions of Israelis.

"We saw the Israelis, all of them, as military people," he said, "soldiers who came to the West Bank, demolishing houses. First, we said all Jews are the same, then we differentiated between Jews and Israelis and said all Israelis are the same. Then slowly we realized that there are many different political views among Israelis."

He said that the condemnation by hundreds of thousands of Israeli

demonstrators of the government after the Beirut massacre and demonstrations by the Peace Now Movement against aggressive Jewish settlers had encouraged many Palestinians to see some Israelis in a positive light.

In addition, it seemed likely that the internal PLO combat, which comes after the Israelis drove the organization out of Beirut and southern Lebanon, has contributed to a sense that local Palestinian residents must take some lead in setting the political climate here. Many Palestinians are bitterly opposed to Syria's bid to defeat Mr. Arafat and take over the PLO.

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U.S. Marines in Beirut Escalate Their Response To Attacks on Position

By William Claiborne

WASHINGTON Post Service — U.S. Marines in Beirut Thursday said they had an aggressive response, that is evident, Captain Jones said. "But when response is kind does not squelch fire, obviously assets are used that are appropriate."

He said that when the Moslem gunmen, who were firing from a position controlled by the Shiite militia Amal, fired small arms, the Marines returned small arms fire. But once rocket grenade rounds fell in the compound, he said, the Marines used the tanks' guns and wire-guided anti-tank missiles.

Meanwhile, the first of four Greek ships chartered to take besieged Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas out of Tripoli were scheduled to dock Friday.

■ Promise of Escorts
A spokesman for Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, said Thursday that France and Greece have agreed to provide warships to escort the 4,000 PLO guerrillas from Lebanon. Reuters reported from Tripoli.

The fighters loyal to Mr. Arafat asked for the military escort Wednesday because of fears that the Israeli Navy would intercept the guerrillas as they left.

The evacuation is due to take place within 13 days under an agreement between the loyalists and Syrian-backed Palestinian rebels who advanced to the edges of Tripoli in heavy fighting last month.

■ Red Cross Visits POW
The Red Cross said Thursday that the International Committee of the Red Cross has visited Lieutenant Robert Goodman Jr., the U.S. Navy navigator-bombardier who was shot down in Lebanon Sunday and captured, United Press International reported from Washington.

The plans are being drafted in response to military, political and diplomatic pressures, the officials said. Among the factors involved, the officials indicated, are these:

• Increasing uneasiness expressed by senior military officers over the Reagan administration's course in Lebanon. The officers fear a Vietnam-type situation in which political and military objectives would be vague, military forces insufficient or under restraint and public support lacking.

• Concern in Congress about the U.S. bombing of Syrian positions Sunday, which raised the level of conflict in Lebanon.

• Evident anxiety among the allies, particularly the Italians, who have said they might reconsider their role in the multinational force in Lebanon. France and Britain also have troops in the force.

Among the issues to be decided, the officials said, would be a balance between a visible U.S. presence in Beirut and provision for the safety of the marines.

A U.S. guided-missile frigate, the Richard L. Page, sailed close to shore Thursday near the U.S. camp at Beirut's airport.

U.S. Studies Moving Marines in Beirut to Safer Area

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Joint Chiefs of Staff have begun drafting plans to redeploy the U.S. Marines in Beirut away from the airport to safer ground in Lebanon or to amphibious craft offshore, administration officials said Wednesday.

Officials said the plans had not yet reached the National Security Council, where they would be discussed with President Ronald Reagan, but that the idea would be welcomed there. They said no consideration was being given to withdrawing the marines.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Iraq Claims Sinking of 6 Ships in Gulf

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — Iraq said Thursday that its navy and air force had destroyed six "enemy naval targets" in the Gulf and downed an Iranian fighter jet.

A military spokesman told the official Iraqi News Agency that Iraq had also lost a plane over the Gulf "because of a technical fault." The agency gave no details of the "enemy naval targets" but, in the past, the term has apparently included non-Iranian merchant vessels. A Greek freighter was sunk by an Iraqi missile last month.

"Our navy units and fighters attacked them with strong and severe strikes and were able to destroy and hit six of them," the military spokesman said. "Tongues of fire and columns of smoke were seen billowing from these targets and they sank in the Gulf."

Reagan Is Set to Upgrade Vatican Ties

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan is prepared to upgrade diplomatic relations with the Vatican, but a White House spokesman said Thursday that he would "not go as far" as some reports that say the administration already has told the Holy See it wants to exchange ambassadors.

Larry M. Speakes, the presidential spokesman, noted that Congress recently passed legislation allowing the United States to upgrade its relations with the Vatican and said, "We are certainly moving in that direction." Last month, Mr. Reagan signed the legislation, which repealed an 1877 law that barred the use of U.S. funds for maintaining a diplomatic mission at the Vatican.

But Mr. Speakes said he could not confirm reports that the administration had notified the Vatican that Mr. Reagan will soon nominate William A. Wilson to be U.S. ambassador to the Holy See. Mr. Wilson now is Mr. Reagan's personal representative to the Vatican without the diplomatic status that goes with an ambassadorship.

Russia Said to Arrest 3 Peace Activists

MOSCOW (UPI) — Police arrested three peace activists Thursday in the first move against their unauthorized Group for Establishing Trust Between the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. since one of its founders was sentenced in October to six years of prison and exile, said Dr. Yuri Medvedkov, a member of the group.

Dr. Medvedkov said that those arrested were being investigated for failing to obey police orders while attempting to attend the October trial of a Soviet dissident. He denied the accusation on behalf of the three, who he identified as his wife, Olga, Dr. Valery Godyak and Olga Lusikova.

He said that the group's rules call for observance of Soviet laws and nonrecognition of the government. The Soviet Union has only one officially approved peace committee, which does not deviate from the Soviet position that the United States is responsible for escalating the arms race.

U.S. Education Spending Cut Expected

WASHINGTON (NYT) — President Ronald Reagan's 1985 budget proposal for the Department of Education is certain to be below this year's spending level, department officials have said.

Education Secretary T.H. Bell is now revising his budget request for the 1985 fiscal year, which begins next Oct. 1, aides said this week. His initial figures were "way over" the spending target that had been set by the Office of Management and Budget, according to a budget official who asked not to be identified.

Education Department officials said the new proposal, perhaps adjusted to make up for inflation, would fall between the \$15.2 billion approved by Congress for this fiscal year and the \$13.5 billion ceiling for next year the administration projected in July.

'Progress' Over Hong Kong Is Hinted

BEIJING (Reuters) — China and Britain hinted for the first time Thursday that they had made progress on settling the future of Hong Kong.

Negotiators ended the latest two-day round of talks on the British colony by saying the formal dialogue between the two sides would resume in Beijing next month. But the joint communiqué included an additional sentence that seemed to intrigue observers of secret sessions.

"The two sides reviewed the course of the talks and the progress made so far," it said. It was the first official word that any progress at all had been achieved in a dialogue started in October 1982. China has announced plans to take back sovereignty over Hong Kong when Britain's lease or most of the territory expires in 1997.

Causes Outlined for Jet Crash in Spain

MADRID (UPI) — A pilot who turned onto the wrong runway, blinding fog and the absence of ground radar control caused the collision and explosion of two Spanish jets, killing 93 people on the runway of Madrid's airport, the authorities said Thursday.

The official investigation into the causes of the crash could take months to complete, but aviation officials, air traffic controllers and pilots said a ground radar system and adequate runway signals could have prevented the accident. The authorities said an Avio DC-9 had authorization to taxi to the runway, but its pilot took a wrong turn in front of the Iberia Airbus Boeing 727.

The Spanish airline pilot's union called for the resignation of Pedro Tena, Spain's civil aviation director, blaming his agency for Wednesday's crash at Barajas Airport. Captain Manuel Blanco, an Avio pilot and union member, said the DC-9's pilot would not have taken the wrong turn if proper lights and markings were in place.

For the Record

In Bangladesh, an opposition alliance of 22 parties called Wednesday for a general strike Dec. 22 to protest a government crackdown after clashes last week that killed four persons and injured hundreds. (UPI)

William P. Clark, the U.S. interior secretary, called Wednesday for an end to partisanship over conservation issues and offered to make his department more accessible to environmental groups, Congress and the news media. (NYT)

The government of Pierre Elliott Trudeau opened Parliament in Ottawa on Wednesday with a message outlining a Canadian national agenda that emphasized the search for peace and disarmament abroad and the creation of jobs for young people at home. (NYT)

The European Commission proposed Thursday a new share-out of fishing stocks among member states for next year in a bid to avert the risk of anarchy in European Community waters from next month, officials said. (Reuters)



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Jews of Salonika Try to Rebuild Tradition

Tiny Community Struggles to Pick Up the Pieces Left by Nazi Devastation

By Henry Kamen

New York Times Service

SALONIKA, Greece—About 1,350 Jews in this ancient center of Sephardic Judaism are working to preserve a tradition that rose to a golden age spanning almost five centuries, but was all but wiped out by the Nazis.

The Jewish tradition in Salonika, the ancient city also known as Thessalonica, was re-established in 315 B.C. by Cassander, the Macedonian king. The apostle Paul addressed two of his Epistles to the infant Christian community here.

In 1943 the Nazis sent almost all the 50,000 Jews living in Salonika to extermination camps. In 1945, 800 returned and joined about 1,200 who had escaped to fight with the Partisans or had been hidden.

One synagogue was left of more than 40. The huge cemetery that contained about 400,000 tombstones, some dating to the 15th century, was completely razed.

Libraries of books, manuscripts and documents were removed to Germany, never to return, or were destroyed, and Torah scrolls and ritual objects were desecrated or

destroyed. Chances of finding these items are slim. The Renaissance Spanish Jew, the Jews who were driven from Spain in 1492 brought with them, were lost forever.

Destroyed also were hospitals, orphanages, eight schools, three daily newspapers, three rabbinical seminaries and book publishing houses in Hebrew, Ladino and French. French became the language of the educated classes with the establishment of schools by the Alliance Israélite Universelle.

Asked what Judaism lost here, Leon Benmeyer, president of the community, said, "Almost everything."

And asked what remained of the Jewish life, Rabbi Moshe Halegry said, "Very little. Very little."

Rabbi Halegry is, perhaps, himself a symbol of how little is left. He was a cantor, trained at the school of liturgical music here that brought Sephardic cantors from throughout the world until World War II. He was elevated to rabbi only after a worldwide search produced no one who wanted to come

to minister to so small a congregation.

He was 67 years old, he may well be the last rabbi in a line uninterrupted for 20 centuries. More than 20 rabbis from Thessalonica perished in the Holocaust. Rabbi Halegry returned from Auschwitz.

It was he who, in 1967, climbed atop the ruins of a crematorium in Auschwitz and, with a handful of fellow survivors from Thessalonica, recited the Kaddish, the Jewish prayer for the dead.

The misadventure followed an elaborate ceremony organized by the Polish government to inaugurate a memorial to the camp's four million victims, three million of whom were Jews. But the official speakers had failed to mention the Jews in their recitals of the groups who were murdered, and the people from Thessalonica rectified the omission.

"This was a religious city," recalled Rabbi Halegry. "Friday afternoons all fell silent, and even the port stopped working because the workers were Jews. And even those who were not religious stayed

home Friday night to be with the family."

The rabbi put off a professor from Barcelona who knocked at the door and asked to speak with him. Professors of Spanish from all over the world frequently visit the Jewish community here to further their research on Ladino.

But this survival, too, is dying. Said Rabbi Halegry. Since Greek became the main language in the city after its capture from Turkey in 1912, Ladino was on the decline, and the Holocaust dealt it an almost mortal blow.

Hardly any young people speak Hebrew or Ladino now. Only two or three families keep a kosher household, said Nelly Avron, 24, an Israeli-educated daughter of Thessalonica Jews who was born in Athens. She teaches Hebrew and Jewish history at the grade school and kindergarten that the community maintains for 65 pupils and is the only Jew among the teachers.

The community also provides a home for the aged and a club for its young and old members. "It is in moments of peril that the younger people feel Jewish," said Mr. Benmeyer.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WARSAW—Poland's Army newspaper Thursday accused Lech Walesa of acting as a U.S. agent by urging the West to lift sanctions against the Communist regime.

"Let's read the American voice, pronounced with a Polish mouth, the way it deserves," the newspaper Zolnierz Wolnosci said in its attack on Mr. Walesa, the winner of the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize.

The opposition in Poland is losing social ground from beneath its feet," the newspaper said. "That is why a face-saving move was concocted in Washington, serving to rebuild the underground's position."

Mr. Walesa, at a news conference Monday, reversed his previous approval of the sanctions and urged Western nations to give Poland aid. The sanctions were ordered after the declaration of martial law in December 1981.

Solidarity, the independent labor movement directed by Mr. Walesa, was suspended.

President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday he would give "immediate and serious consideration" to Mr. Walesa's call.

Mr. Walesa, 40, a Gdansk shipyard electrician, was due in Warsaw on Thursday to escort his wife, Danuta, 34, and their oldest son, Bogdan, 13, to the airport. The two are to leave Friday for Oslo to pick up the Nobel Peace Prize on Mr. Walesa's behalf at a ceremony Saturday.

By Theodore Shabad
New York Times Service
NEW YORK—The Soviet Union has introduced a system of political commissars into the uniformed police force.

The system, which appears to be part of the campaign for greater discipline in all walks of life under Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, is similar to one that has long existed in the Soviet armed forces. It is intended to ensure greater political reliability of policemen, especially as more and more young recruits are joining the ranks.

The introduction of political commissars to the police was announced Nov. 25 in the Soviet government newspaper, Izvestia, in the form of an interview with a high police officer, Major General Viktor I. Gladyshev, who will be the chief commissar.

General Gladyshev, when asked why the new institution was needed, said the effectiveness of police work depended to a large extent on the ideological convictions and

what he called the "political maturity" of policemen.

"There are still shortcomings in this regard," he said. "An important task will be to indoctrinate all policemen, especially rookies, in the old revolutionary traditions of the party."

He did not elaborate on the extent to which the political awareness of policemen had fallen short of expectations.

General Gladyshev said a stronger political presence was also needed because policemen, in their fight against crime, had been coming into broader contact with the public and because an increasing number of civilian members of the party and of the Young Communist League were now serving in auxiliary police units.

As in the armed forces, political commissars and police officers will form teams at all levels of organization, with the commissars looking after ideological and political issues and the officers concerned with actual police work.

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This beautiful approach of bringing national law into alliance with natural law strengthens the government and improves the destiny of the nation in such a balanced and natural way that the creation of an ideal society can be a reality for any sovereign nation within as short a time as is desired.

In his Absolute Theory of Government, Maharishi explains that every government, irrespective of its system, is an innocent mirror of its nation. The strength and success of the government depends upon the strength and integrity of national consciousness. Since the government draws its inspiration and vitality from the collective consciousness of the people, it is essential that the government does whatever it can to maintain the highest quality of national consciousness.

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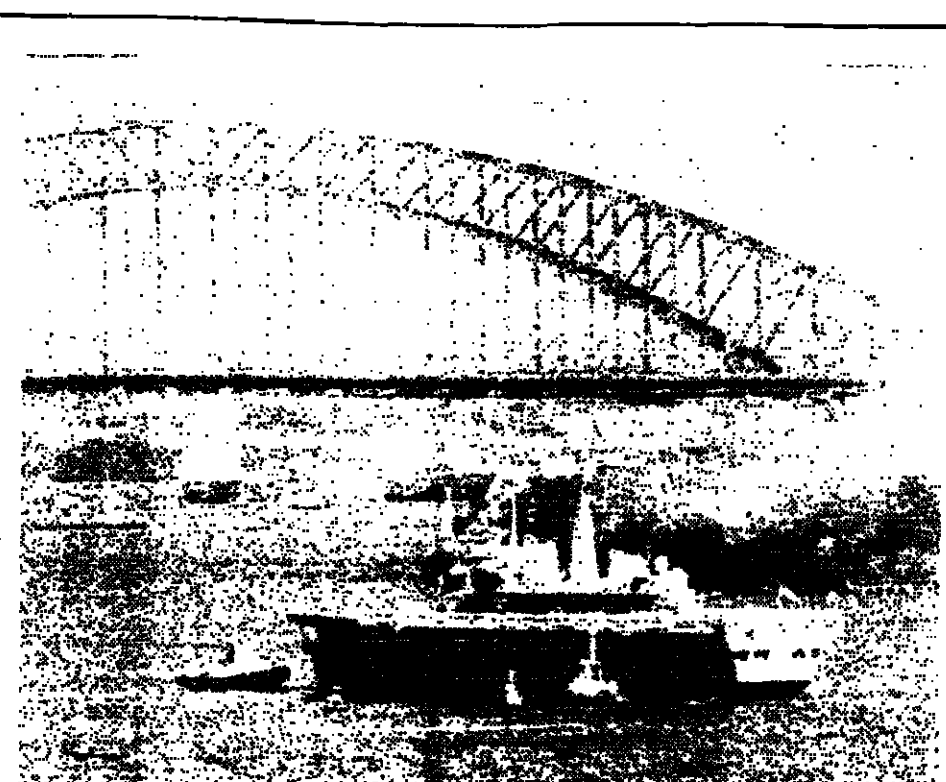
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INSTITUTE OF WORLD LEADERSHIP, MAHARISHI INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY, FAIRFIELD, IOWA 52556, USA



NO ENTRY—HMS Invincible, a British aircraft carrier, was refused permission to enter dry dock Thursday in Sydney after Britain would not tell Australian authorities if it was carrying nuclear weapons. The ship, a veteran of last year's Falklands war, was surrounded by police and Australian Navy launches as it approached Sydney harbor.

Sir Keith Holyoake, 79, Of New Zealand, Is Dead

Wellington, New Zealand—Sir Keith Holyoake, 79, a former governor general of New Zealand and one of the country's longest serving prime ministers, died Thursday.

Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, addressing Parliament, said Sir Keith was "the greatest New Zealander of our time."

Sir Keith entered Wellington Hospital six weeks ago after suffering a stroke.

When first elected to the New Zealand Parliament in 1932, Sir Keith, then 28 and the owner of a large sheep farm, was the youngest representative the country had elected.

He first became prime minister in 1957, but his National Party was voted out of office 11 weeks after his appointment.

In the next general election in 1960, the National Party regained power with Sir Keith as party leader, and he served as prime minister for four terms, resigning in 1972 after nearly 12 years in office.

In 1977, Sir Keith was appointed governor general, meaning he was Queen Elizabeth's representative, sparking resentment among New Zealanders who said that a former politician should not hold the position.

His services as prime minister were dominated by two issues of foreign policy: New Zealand's military involvement with U.S. and Australian forces in Vietnam and the threatened loss of its traditional agricultural produce markets in Britain upon that country's entry into the European Community.

Phonny Sansonikone, Ex-Laoan Leader
PARIS (AP)—Phonny Sansonikone, 80, former prime minister and foreign minister of Laos and a leading political figure in the 1950s and 1960s, died Monday.

A member of parliament and its speaker until 1974, Phonny Sansonikone was prime minister of the royal government in 1950-51 and 1958-59, and foreign minister several times between 1954 and 1959.

Other deaths
Domestico Magat, 80, a politician and member of the Christian Democratic party who held several cabinet posts during his career, Sunday at his home in Catania, Sicily.

W. Temple Webber, 79, a former chairman of Temple Industries Inc., and a former director of Time Inc., Tuesday in Texarkana, Arkansas, after a short illness.

James Kimo, 71, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a longtime labor and civil rights leader, Monday at his home in Chicago's Hyde Park section, apparently of a heart attack.

Charlie Brown, 57, who inspired the character of the same name in the comic strip "Peanuts" drawn by Charles Schulz, after a seven-year battle with cancer in Minneapolis.

4 Killed in Hong Kong Blaze
HONG KONG—Four people were killed and 13 injured Tuesday in a fire that destroyed four floors of a commercial-residential building in the Mongkok district, one of Hong Kong's poorest areas, police said. The cause of blaze was not immediately known.

His Holiness Maharishi Mahesh Yogi
Founder of the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field (1980), Founder of Maharishi International University (1971), and Founder of the World Government of the Age of Enlightenment (1976).

"It is fulfilling to proceed with the discovery of the unified field of all the laws of nature and the development of the technology of the unified field, and with the authority that every government enjoys in its country, there is nothing that cannot be accomplished by a sovereign government. Now not only can every government rise above the realm of problems but also it can attain any desired height of achievement." —Maharishi

THE UNIFIED FIELD
The unified field is described by the supergravity theory of quantum physics as a super-symmetric (perfectly balanced), non-Abelian (self-interacting) field of pure intelligence, which generates the fundamental particles and forces of nature through its infinitely self-referential dynamics at the Planck scale of nature's functioning (10⁻³³ cm or 10⁻⁴³ sec.), giving rise to the infinite diversity of the universe.

MODERN SCIENCE
VEDIC SCIENCE
The discovery of the unified field as a self-referential reality through the objective approach of modern science, the experience of this self-referential reality as the simplest state of human awareness—transcendental consciousness—gained through the subjective approach of ancient Vedic Science as recently brought to light by Maharishi, and the benefits of this experience verified through a large body of scientific research have given rise to the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field, which trains the individual to function from the self-referential level of nature's functioning so that nature's perfect balance, supreme efficiency, infinite organizing

power, and unlimited creativity are available in daily life.

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UN Calls For Commitment On Children

Methods to Save Lives Exist, but Are Not Used

By Richard Bernstein

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York—Governments and private agencies, by using low-cost, readily available methods, could save half of the 40,000 children who die in the world every day if they undertook a "serious commitment" to do so, according to a report issued Thursday by the United Nations Children's Fund.

Simple techniques already exist to save millions of children, the report says. The most important, a method of oral rehydration using only salt, sugar and water, could save most of the million children who die in the world's poor countries each year because of diseases causing diarrhea.

But, it adds, the methods have not been distributed widely enough to have had a decisive effect. The report, which is issued annually by Unicef, is titled "The State of the World's Children, 1984."

"If this were a cancer cure, rest assured that the victims would know about it," said James P. Grant, the director of Unicef, referring to the oral rehydration techniques. "Cancer is a disease of the relatively affluent and well-educated; diarrhea is the bane of the poor."

In addition to the rehydration techniques, the Unicef report urges efforts to persuade parents to monitor their children's growth and to breast-feed infants rather than use powdered-milk formulas.

The report recommends the use of growth charts, costing 10 cents, by which parents can judge whether children are developing normally. The report says that malnutrition often occurs in households where there is no shortage of food.

The Unicef report indicates that infant mortality, malnutrition and deaths at early ages still occur at very high rates in many parts of the world. This year, Unicef officials said, nearly 15 million children will die before reaching the age of 6, many of them from easily preventable causes.

In essence, the Unicef report says that, given the economic difficulties of nonindustrialized countries, improving the welfare of children will depend on making low-cost methods more readily available rather than spending more money.

"The great barrier to be overcome is the lack of awareness among parents, communities, opinion leaders—and even some health professionals—about the means now available for saving and nurturing life," the report said.

ADVERTISING

MAHARISHI TECHNOLOGY OF THE UNIFIED FIELD

SOLVING PROBLEMS OF GOVERNMENTS
CREATING IDEAL CIVILIZATION ON EARTH
A TASTE OF UTOPIA—DEC. 17—JAN. 6, 1984

The World Government of the Age of Enlightenment offered last month to solve the problems of all governments.

In the same wave of inspiration, Maharishi International University has now planned to give a sample taste of utopia to all mankind.

Seven thousand experts in the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field will assemble at MIU from December 17 to January 6 to collectively create a strong influence of coherence and positivity in the whole world.

This unique demonstration of global coherence, originating from one place and reaching all parts of the world, will inspire governments to follow this example in their own countries and create a group of experts in the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field so that negative trends do not arise in the country, law and order are spontaneously maintained, and administration becomes simple, effective, free from problems, and free from the elements of fear and punishment. Real freedom will be enjoyed by the people and by the government.

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Soviet Official Calls Sakharov 'Sick,' Says He Was Exiled for His Own Good

By Robert Giller
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — The dissident physicist and human rights campaigner Andrei D. Sakharov was exiled to the closed city of Gorki almost four years ago because he was a "sick" man in need of "moral calm," a high-ranking Soviet official said Thursday.

As evidence that the Nobel Peace Prize winner was mentally ill, the official asserted that Mr. Sakharov had urged the United States to launch a nuclear strike on the Soviet Union. Western diplomats called the statements preposterous.

Vitaly P. Ruben, chairman of the Chamber of Nationalities in the Supreme Soviet, the country's nominal parliament, spoke at length about Mr. Sakharov during a news conference called to extol the Soviet record on human rights before UN Human Rights Day, Saturday. The physicist is regarded among Soviet dissidents as the

moral conscience of the battered Soviet human rights movement.

Mr. Ruben said that in its 66-year history the Soviet Union had established a peerless record for the protection of basic liberties — chiefly the right to work — whereas the United States was trampling on the most basic right, "the right to life," by deploying cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe.

Asked by Western reporters why Mr. Sakharov had been banished without trial, Mr. Ruben, 69, produced a 10-minute answer that covered the gamut of dissent in the Soviet Union from the official point of view. A Western diplomat who attended the news conference termed it a "gunning improvisation" in Orwellian double-think.

Mr. Ruben's reply was one of the most detailed official explanations on record for Mr. Sakharov's banishment in January 1980, which prohibited him indefinitely from leaving Gorki, a city 250 miles (400

kilometers) east of Moscow in a zone closed to foreigners.

In written messages and tape recordings brought to Moscow by his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, Mr. Sakharov has told of 24-hour police surveillance, thefts of his manuscripts and the stress of nearly total isolation from the outside world.

Miss Bonner, a physician, told Western reporters last May that Mr. Sakharov's health had deteriorated because of stress and that she feared he might die without medical care available in the Soviet Union only in Moscow.

Mr. Ruben, at times clasping his hands over his heart, advanced a different point of view.

"I have had the opportunity to visit almost every continent of the globe," he said. "I am struck by the fact that correspondents bring up the same names, year after year, of dissidents 'persecuted' in the Soviet Union."

"Solzhenitsyn. You know where he is now. You don't ask questions about him any more. I believe your interest in Solzhenitsyn has vanished without a trace.

"You know, many people have left this country. We have released them. They were cuckoo, as our psychiatrists believe."

Alexander Solzhenitsyn was expelled from the Soviet Union in 1974, four years after winning the Nobel Prize for literature for his works illuminating the years of Stalinist terror. He lives in Vermont.

Mr. Ruben went on to tell his audience, "You've heard, perhaps, about the letter he sent to the United States in which he called on the U.S. administration to deliver a nu-



Andrei D. Sakharov this autumn in Gorki, where he lives in internal exile.

clear strike against the Soviet Union. This is a fact.

"Could a person with a sound mind, in today's situation, say such things, to call nuclear fire upon himself? I think only a sick man could do that."

Mr. Ruben was clearly referring to an article by Mr. Sakharov published last summer in Foreign Affairs, an American journal. Written in the form of a letter to his long-time friend Sidney Drell, a physicist and arms control advocate at Stanford University in California, the essay gently disputed arguments for a nuclear freeze. It also said the United States might have to build the MX missile to gain a sufficiently strong bargaining position with the Soviet Union.

Netherlands Budget: A Study in Austerity

By Jon Nordheimer
New York Times Service

AMSTERDAM — Postal service has resumed in the Netherlands and garbage is being picked up again. Life seems headed back to the orderly condition that this society prizes.

After a month of work disruptions, Dutch public service workers are ending their resistance to wage cuts the government will introduce Jan. 1.

The resumption of services represents a victory for the center-right coalition led by Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, who has won an important test of wills by sticking to a 1984 budget that cuts civil service wages and social welfare benefits by 3 percent.

But there are those who feel that if the government persists with its three-year plan to scale down one of Europe's most generous welfare states, resistance in the future may cause more unrest than this society is prepared to accept.

"The government has won a battle but the war is not over yet," Herman Wijffels, an executive board member of the Rabobank in Utrecht, said in an interview. "People dependent on state spending have been sheltered from changes in the world economy, and over the past few months what we have witnessed is social shock therapy."

Other Western European leaders faced with maintaining social sta-

bility while reducing government spending are watching the situation in the Netherlands with uncommon interest. Like the Netherlands, these governments since 1979 have seen economic growth slip far behind the rate of public spending and are making adjustments to reverse the trend.

West Germany is reducing child allowances and the length of maternity leave and adding small charges to a premium pensioners pay for health insurance.

Denmark will transfer some welfare operations to private hands and demand higher contributions for public services.

France hopes to save \$1.5 billion by changing rules that qualify workers for unemployment benefits, a move that trade union leaders said could leave 200,000 young people without protection.

Italy has introduced tougher guidelines for welfare payments and reduced allowances for children of higher-paid families.

Britain is seeking to pare nearly \$4 billion in public spending through cuts in public housing and other reductions while keeping the ratio of unemployment benefits to wages the lowest of leading Western European countries.

Sweden's Socialist government has raised taxes and introduced modest cuts in welfare benefits and public subsidies despite a sharp economic recovery aided by a 16-

percent currency devaluation last year.

But the Netherlands, one of the most liberal European countries, stands almost alone in imposing across-the-board cuts in public-sector pay and welfare benefits.

"The main difference with our neighbors is that we are starting from a higher level of benefits," Mr. Wijffels said. "Each country has its own circumstances and what it all boils down to is reducing the allowances to bring our budgets in line with a changing world economy."

Under the current system, a worker who loses a job receives 80 percent of his wage for the first six months of unemployment, and then 75 percent for two years. At the end of this period, he and his family are switched to family assistance benefits that are among the most generous in Europe and also benefit from all the medical, housing and other social subsidies provided by the state.

By contrast, a married U.S. worker with three children receives 63 percent of his former wages for a much shorter period.

With nearly 18-percent unemployment in the Netherlands, the highest in the European Community, the deficits produced by the system are staggering.

In another costly program that has come under much criticism, the government since 1968 has provided lifetime support to disabled

workers at 80 percent of their full wage even if the disability was not job-related. According to the guidelines, a young Dutchman could injure himself and collect \$20,000 or more a year until retirement age when a full retirement pension would replace it.

The program has been so widely abused — by malingering workers and by employers looking for a convenient and humane way of disposing of an unwanted worker — that about 800,000 people, or nearly one out of six members of the work force, are now officially listed as disabled. This figure does not include an additional 600,000 regarded as disabled for other causes.

"If we had it to do all over again I don't think we would be as generous as we were in the 1960s," said Elske ter Veld, a Labor member of Parliament from Utrecht, who heads the party's Social Affairs Committee.

Miss ter Veld is particularly concerned over the social and political dislocation of young people caused by prolonged worklessness.

"The Dutch have never had a situation like England or America where there is unemployment for generations among some people," she said. "Our society cannot afford to have generations of unemployed, but we seem to be going along a path of creating two social classes, those who have jobs and those who don't. It's a very dangerous situation."

Pravda Assails Reagan Policy In Ironic List

United Press International

MOSCOW — The Soviet Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, sarcastically disputed assertions that the Reagan administration has had no foreign policy accomplishments and listed U.S. actions it said have pushed the world closer to war.

"The list of 'accomplishments' gives rise to mounting concern," the paper said Thursday, in response to critics of President Ronald Reagan, who have said his foreign policy lacks direction.

"At present," Pravda said, "brutal aggression was carried out against Grenada. At present, the number of Lebanese civilians killed by American guns and machine guns is growing. At present, the United States is conducting military operations in the Middle East, which has not been done since the times of the United States' 'dirty war' in Indochina."

"At present," the Pentagon's budget is 50 percent higher than before Mr. Reagan took office. At present, the United States is manufacturing neutron weapons to be sited in Western Europe. The previous administration, bowing to strong world public pressure, had to suspend these plans."

Pravda concluded: "The record list of 'accomplishments' of this kind is a graphic manifestation of the policy of the most reactionary imperialist circles, which are prepared to place mankind at the brink of nuclear war for the sake of asserting their domination."

Pope May See His Assailant In Rome Jail

United Press International

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II has asked to meet on Christmas with the Turkish gunman who tried to assassinate him, Italian government sources have said.

The pontiff wants to meet Mehmet Ali Agca as a special gesture for the Roman Catholic Holy Year being celebrated as the 1,950th anniversary of the death of Jesus Christ, the sources said Wednesday.

Mr. Agca was found guilty of shooting the pope in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981.

The sources said the Italian government would not object to the meeting during a planned papal visit to the Rebibbia prison in Rome. The Italian news agency Asca, considered authoritative on church matters, said the pope wanted to meet Mr. Agca "as a renewed and visible act of pardon in the context of the Holy Year of Redemption."

Vatican officials announced Tuesday that the pope would visit a prison in Rome and said it would most likely be Rebibbia, a penitentiary that also holds Italian leftist terrorists awaiting trial.

If the visit takes place it would be the Polish-born pontiff's first visit to a prison since his election as head of the Roman Catholic Church in 1978 and the first by any pontiff since Pope Paul VI visited Rome's Regina Caeli prison in 1964.

Four days after the attack, recovering in a Roman hospital, the John Paul forgave Mr. Agca for his crime.

"I pray for the brother who struck me and whom I have sincerely pardoned," the pope said at the time in a radio broadcast.

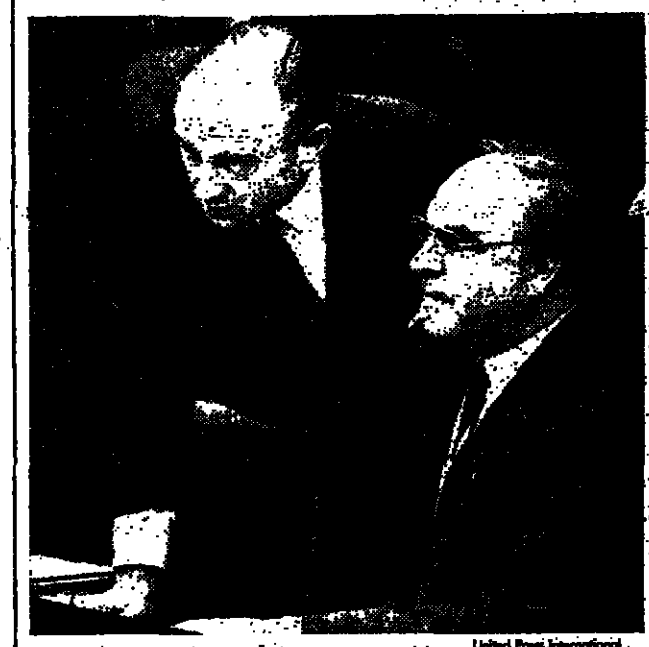
Nakasone Support Declines in Survey

Reuters

TOKYO — A new poll published Thursday, 10 days before Japan's general election Dec. 18, showed a sharp decline in support for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government.

The Fuji News Network said that a survey earlier this week showed that only 32.2 percent of the electorate supported the government, as against 40.9 percent six months ago. It said among the 3,000 voters polled, opposition to Mr. Nakasone's administration rose to 41.2 percent from 34.5 percent recorded in a similar poll in June.

However, the network's survey showed a smaller decline in support for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party as a whole — to 35.4 percent from 37.6 percent. Support for the main opposition group, the Japan Socialist Party, rose to 16.8 percent from 12.3 percent.



CHARGED — Otto Lambsdorff, West Germany's economics minister, left, talked with Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Thursday during a Bundestag debate on the budget. The Bonn prosecutor charged Mr. Lambsdorff the same day with accepting about \$50,000 in bribes.

U.K. Charges 3 More in Theft Of \$26 Million in Gold Ingots

The Associated Press

LONDON — Scotland Yard charged three more men Thursday with conspiring in the robbery of three tons of gold and other valuables worth more than \$26 million (about \$38 million), Britain's biggest robbery.

The police gave no indication how the three new suspects were linked to the crime. The first suspect arrested was identified as a security guard at the Brink's-Mat warehouse at Heathrow Airport that was robbed Nov. 26. The guard, Anthony John Black, 31, was charged Tuesday.

Scotland Yard identified the three others as Anthony White, 40, Michael John McAvoy, 32, and Brian Robinson, 40, all of London. The police released five other per-

sons, including the wives of two of the suspects, who had been questioned since Tuesday.

The whereabouts of the gold remained a mystery. The police fear that the 6,800 ingots may have been melted down and shipped out of Britain. The loot also included diamonds, platinum and travelers' checks.

3 Are Convicted in N.Y. In \$11-Million Robbery

Reuters

NEW YORK — Three of four Greek immigrants charged in connection with the largest cash robbery in U.S. history have been found guilty.

Among them was Christos Potamitis, the lone guard on duty the night \$11 million was stolen from the Sentry Armored Courier Corp. in the borough of the Bronx in New York on Dec. 12. Mr. Potamitis and Eddie Angelakos were convicted Wednesday of taking part in the robbery. Mr. Angelakos' father, Steve, was found guilty of hiding some of the stolen money, while his cousin, Demetrios Papadakis, was acquitted.

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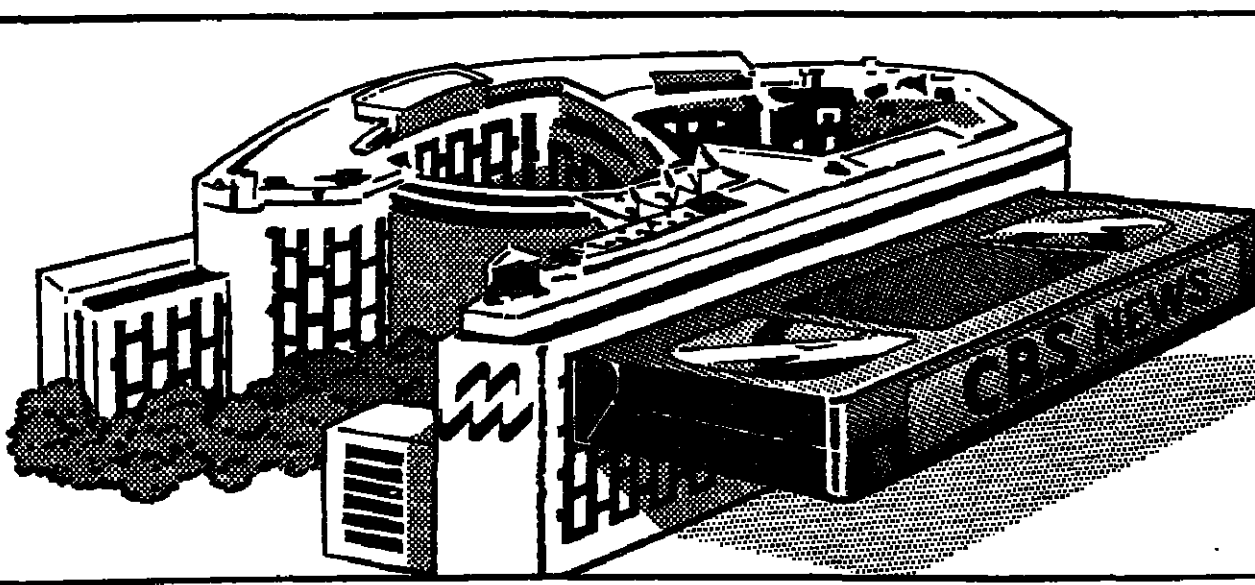
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Herald Tribune

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How Costly a Defense?

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger gave fair notice the other day of his plans for the fiscal 1985 budget. He is asking President Reagan to submit to Congress in January a request for a 17-percent increase in real terms. The extra amount, \$55 billion on top of the current \$257 billion, would recover most of what Congress denied the administration in fiscal 1984 when it granted a 5-percent increase, and would keep the United States on the military growth track Mr. Reagan marked out when he came to office.

Mr. Weinberger made his presentation to Republican leaders in the Senate. They were flabbergasted. Their collective view seemed to be that to propose such a high figure, when almost everything else except interest rates is being cut, would merely invite Congress to sharpen its knife. Another approach being considered elsewhere in the administration is to pre-shrink the defense request. The consensus is that, notwithstanding Mr. Reagan's success in persuading Congress to support most of an ambitious "peacemaker" in the first three years, things may change in the fourth year.

We agree. We also suggest that there are two broad ways in which to address the perennial question of how much defense is enough.

The first is to try to work through a wide range of specific questions concerning military investments. How dangerous a place does the world now seem to be? Is the country's new military power turning out to be helpful to its foreign policy and feelings of safety? How efficiently is the Pentagon spending the money it has? What is the military's proper share of the budget, and of prospective budget cuts? The answers must be vague and subjective, but this is how many of us make up our minds.

A second way to think of defense is to try to balance particular military threats against the resources available to meet them. This is the insider's game, but outsiders also play. In recent years, the Pentagon has profited from a general feeling of alarm about the Soviet military buildup and Soviet policy. But it may be pressed harder next year to justify specific mission and program requests.

The review Congress gives the military budget will no doubt be intensely political. Assuming that Mr. Reagan seeks re-election, it will amount to a vote of confidence in his stewardship of the crucial area of federal responsibility. Defense cannot fail to be a hot issue in 1984. It should be.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Hurtful U.S. Parsimony

Hiding behind Congress, the Reagan administration has again rejected pleas to increase U.S. aid to the poorest countries. At negotiations Friday in Paris about expanding the International Development Association, the World Bank's soft-loan affiliate, the United States has decided to offer \$750 million a year for three years. That is slightly less than it contributed over the last four years, and much less than is needed.

Since its creation in 1960, this valuable agency has loaned \$30 billion to dozens of desperate countries for up to 50 years at no interest. Its clients are the poorest of the poor, nations with per capita incomes of less than \$730 a year. Their needs are so great and their economies so weak they cannot afford conventional loans. India was long sustained by IDA loans until it could feed itself. Mankind benefits from achievements of that magnitude.

In arguing for a larger fund, the IDA has amply demonstrated the need. Much of black Africa remains destitute. The world's debt problems have set back all developing countries. And since the last replenishment, China has joined the World Bank and become a claimant for IDA loans.

In the 1979 replenishment, the Carter ad-

ministration pledged \$3.2 billion over three years. President Reagan stretched that over four years, reducing contributions to \$800 million a year. Some of the 32 other sponsor governments made up the shortfall with an emergency fund, but expressed their contempt for American stinginess by barring the fund's use for the purchase of U.S. goods. Thus, Americans may not bid on fertilizers, trucks and other products for a rubber project China is financing with a \$60-million IDA loan.

The IDA proposed a new replenishment for which the United States' share would have been \$1 billion a year for three years. The administration's misguided response is that less is somehow enough. Besides, it says, Congress would not approve more — even though, right after a bruising battle over contributions to the International Monetary Fund, Congress voted more for the IDA this year than Mr. Reagan would seek next year.

Blaming Congress just will not wash. The White House has always had to show the way on foreign assistance. Given the crushing burdens of the societies that are the IDA's clients, and the U.S. role in producing a global recession, to be stingy now is simply irresponsible.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No Scandal in Space

Crewmen on the shuttle Columbia, performing a test of inner ear function in outer space, have probably disproved the hypothesis for which Robert Barany of Sweden received the Nobel Prize in 1914. Is that a scandal?

No, because there are good and bad ways of being wrong. Johannes Fibiger got the Nobel Prize in 1926 for a discovery about cancer that no one has been able to repeat. Probably Fibiger just did the experiment wrong, which does not help anybody. But Barany's hypothesis, an explanation of how heat affects the organ of balance in the inner ear, was subtle enough to have demanded the test in space. Even if false, the idea will have led somewhere.

All scientific theories, even those corrobor-

ated with Nobel Prize money, are fallible. If not they would be dogma rather than science. But theories may derive substantial credence from the facts they explain. When the Texas state Board of Education, in Austin, requires biology textbooks to warn that evolution "is clearly presented as theory rather than fact," it demonstrates a wonderful ignorance about the role of theories in science.

Of course evolution is no mere fact: It is a theory that draws its strength from billions of facts. But Barany's hypothesis sought to explain only a single fact, and is vulnerable to a single contradiction. The refutation in space was no scandal. For that, go to Austin.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Peacekeepers Stay

Mrs. Thatcher has rightly decided that the 100-strong British contingent of the multinational peace force will remain in Lebanon. This coincides with reports that the Italian government may decide to cut the size of its contingent. A total British withdrawal would have exposed the French and American contingents, the most battle-hardened, to new dangers and would be acutely embarrassing for President Reagan. Any major weakening of the multinational force could result in the cease-fire collapsing.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Remembering the Cambodians

With the arrival of the dry season, Vietnam once again is preparing for a major offensive in yet another endeavor to wipe out the opposition forces in Cambodia. It is doubtful that the Vietnamese will succeed.

This is Vietnam's sixth offensive since its troops landed across Cambodia in December 1978. Then, indignant cries reverberated in the

United Nations. Now, the efforts of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, though on the surface well-meaning, appear to be no more than an attempt to create a buffer zone between the belligerent Vietnamese and the group of non-Communist countries.

It is a sad state of affairs.

—South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

East Germany's Softer Tone

In keeping with Moscow's overall policy since it broke off the Euromissile talks, East Germany has adopted a conciliatory tone toward Bonn. Its reasons include its dependence on Western credits to shore up its ailing economy, the fact that the dire forecasts of an impending nuclear holocaust aimed at intimidating the West German public have begun to rebound onto its own population, and the hope of making intra-German dialogue out of what it discerns as a loosening of U.S.-German ties. But East Germany has not changed its status as Moscow's outpost.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

FROM OUR DEC. 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: A Dull Rooseveltian Message

WASHINGTON — Washington in order to keep awake today [Dec. 8], or rather Washington was awake despite the Message. The city is literally overrun with conventions, congresses, tariff lobbyists and office-seekers. The general consensus of opinion is that Mr. Roosevelt's annual Message is the dullest he ever wrote. The comment is that it reads like the work of a man who knew that his day was done, and who had lost interest and wanted to turn to some new thing. This is literally true. Mr. Roosevelt thinks of little except his African trip. The Message, therefore, lacks originality and cohesiveness. Little attention was paid to the reading of it in either House.

1933: Miss Stein on Art and War

PARIS — Gertrude Stein stepped into the break at the American Women's Club. "Is scrap-iron with buttons on it art?" "Why don't modern artists paint things as they see them?" The two questions came from different parts of the room. "The modern artist is not just trying to astonish. Otherwise no sane person would work for years just to achieve the contempt of the public," she said. "Maybe they're not sane!" came a shot from the audience. "Oh, don't be silly!" exclaimed Miss Stein. "Most people live in their epoch in that they understand ordinary things such as steam heat and automobiles, but insist upon living in the past, in matters of the intellect. Wars are won before a single shot is fired," she said.



On Hunger, Capitalism, And Tides

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The magic — and the flaw — of capitalism is that when the tide is rising, it lifts all boats, but when it is ebbing, it beaches the boats and, as it rushes out, drags along even the shells and sand.

It is ironic that just at the moment, in the late 1970s, when a lot of developing countries had become convinced that they needed the benefits of the market economy, the main capitalist economies rudely went into a great recession. Every day comes word of the beaching of a big corporate boat. But what about the smaller vessels? The reach of the West's market economy is so long that even the smallest village in Africa is affected.

The evidence for this, which we have had only in bits and pieces, is richly compiled in a report entitled "The State of the World's Children 1984," just published by UNICEF.

It estimates that a 1-percent fall in the growth rate of the industrialized countries produces, on average, a 1.5-percent fall in the growth of the developing countries. Within the developing countries, the ebb tide flows even faster. A 2- to 3-percent decline in average income often becomes a 10- to 15-percent fall in the incomes of the poor. The effects are particularly severe for women and children.

"If we take into account the combined effects of these multipliers," notes the report, "it is easy to see that for a poor child of a large, landless family, engaged in, say, the export-oriented sector of a low-income economy, a drop of 2 or 3 points in the growth rate of the industrialized nations may result in a deterioration of income of 50 percent or more."

From Zambia there are well-substantiated reports that, in the poorer northern regions, children are not growing as tall as before. In São Paulo, heartland of a dramatic post-war economic boom, the proportion of severely underweight babies is rising. In Costa Rica, one of the more prosperous Latin American countries, where wide economic and social welfare policies have gone hand in hand, the number of children being treated for severe malnutrition doubled between 1981 and 1982.

The course of the Western economy over the last two decades has proved that what Adam Smith observed of individual behavior in 1776, in his book "Wealth of Nations," now applies to nation-state behavior. He wrote: "Every individual... tends only his own security... only his own gain. And he is in this led by an invisible hand to promote an end which was no part of his intention. By pursuing his own interest, he frequently promotes that of society more effectively than when he really intends to promote it."

The "invisible hand" is now represented by the economies of the wealthy countries. Their success in the 1960s and the late 1970s brought success to the poorest countries. Also, their present failure has dragged other nations down.

UNICEF does not permit itself to be drawn into a debate about the mechanics of capitalism. But the information it supplies allows one not only to deduce the above, but also to realize that, while the official intent is to resuscitate the Western economies, it is possible in the interim to design a safety net so the smallest pebbles on the beach are not swept out to sea.

UNICEF is pushing for simple means to empower parents "to reduce the frequency and severity of assaults on their children's growth." In the last 12 months, the agency observes, the equivalent of the entire under-5 population of the United States has been wiped out. The tolling killer is diarrhea, which causes severe dehydration.

Before, it could only be cured by intravenous feeding, no easy matter in the bush. Now UNICEF markets a little packet containing a mixture of salt and sugar that fed to the child in a water-based solution quickly rehydrates him. Thirty-four countries have begun producing the mixture, and 80 million packets are being produced. UNICEF aims to increase that to 1 billion.

The agency's second breakthrough is growth charts that can warn parents whether their child's growth is below acceptable norms.

The third is breast-feeding. The modern surge in bottle-feeding is reported to have brought a fivefold increase in the risk of infant death.

The fourth is immunization against the major childhood diseases. If all these were carried out — and all can be afforded even by the poorest of countries — the lives of 20,000 children would be saved each day, UNICEF estimates.

The recession has taken a toll. But capitalism, like democracy, is the least-bad system available. When the tide comes back in, many of the damage will be repaired. Meanwhile, there is no need to stand idly by. UNICEF has shown what can be done. However hard the times, there is no excuse for letting children die.

Jonathan Power is a professor of politics at Princeton University and writes a monthly column on Soviet affairs for The Nation.

Diplomacy: A Radical Alternative to Euromissiles

By Stephen F. Cohen

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Let 1983 be remembered as the year the Cold Warriors led us, in the name of "national security," to the greatest insecurity in the history of American-Soviet relations.

The deployment this month of medium-range American missiles in Western Europe is an unnecessary and dangerous act. Its immediate consequence will be the counter-deployment of Soviet missiles much closer to the United States. Its enduring consequence will be to increase the risk of nuclear war through misapprehension by intensifying mistrust on both sides.

All of America's underlying national conflicts with the Soviet Union are political in nature, but as a nation Americans have stopped thinking politically about any of them. Mainstream American thinking about the Soviet Union has become militarized. It focuses only on weapons problems, reasons only in "strategic" terms, finds only military solutions. Americans like to say that politics is the resolution of conflict through bargaining and compromise. In international affairs, it is called political diplomacy. But the United States no longer has any diplomatic policies toward the Soviet Union, only "strategic" ones. Indeed, whatever coherent policy there is, is shaped not by U.S. diplomats, but by the defense secretary and the president's national security adviser — officials whose first premise is military.

The mindless counting of warheads has blinded even ardent opponents of the arms race to the real lesson of the 1970s, now reaffirmed by the breakdown of the Geneva talks: No arms control agreement is possible or stable without broader political-diplomatic agreements.

The abolition of American diplomacy toward the Soviet Union is reflected in the 50-year history of its guiding political idea — détente, or the gradual reduction of conflicts through negotiations instead of military superiority. In 1933, President Roosevelt created the first détente policy by establishing diplomatic re-

lations with the Soviet Union. In 1953, President Eisenhower began diplomatic talks that ended American-Soviet confrontations in Austria and Korea. In 1963, President Kennedy called for a renewed American-Soviet diplomacy. In 1973, President Nixon's détente policy was still in force. But in 1983, even the word détente is profane in America.

But détente is the only rational political policy in U.S.-Soviet relations. Not war would invite mutual destruction. Cold war has also become irrational, if only because it has entered a stage of missile brinkmanship. And détente, or a U.S.-Soviet alliance as existed during World War II, is impossible, because too many historical, political and cultural differences divide the two nations.

All hope for the future therefore requires the rehabilitation of American diplomacy and détente. Bipartisan Cold Warriors rule out that hope, insisting, on the one hand, that the Soviet Union alone "betrayed" dé-

tente in the 1970s, and, on the other hand, that all diplomatic possibilities have been exhausted. Both contentions are false. The United States also underwent détente in the 1970s by violating political promises to the Soviet Union, including, most-favored-nation status in trade and credits, ratification of SALT-2, and a neutralist policy toward China.

Nor have diplomatic approaches to U.S.-Soviet conflicts been exhausted. Most have not even been tried. In the Middle East, for example, the United States has ousted the Soviet Union from negotiations, but no political settlement is possible without its participation. A Soviet negotiating role should be conceded in return for recognition of Israel by Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In China policy, the United States has inflamed Soviet military anxieties and outraged Taiwan by recklessly offering weapons to Beijing. A policy of American friendship but no weapons to either Chinese government might coax a reduction of Soviet forces along the potentially explosive Chinese-Soviet border and placate the Taiwan government.

As for strategic arms control, a simple American ratification of SALT-2 and postponement of further European missile deployment would bring the Soviet Union back to Geneva, probably with new concessions in hand.

Such political negotiations will never be easy, and some will fail. Nonetheless, there is evidence that the Soviet leadership, faced with serious domestic and foreign problems, is ready for a renewed and comprehensive diplomacy that could include Central America and possibly even Eastern Europe.

The Soviet government contributed, of course, to the militarization of the present relationship. But the choice now is stark and fateful: either diplomacy and détente, or militarism and missiles.

The writer is a professor of politics at Princeton University and writes a monthly column on Soviet affairs for The Nation.

Diplomacy: Tips From Eisenhower

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Thirty years ago this week, President Dwight D. Eisenhower delivered his Atoms for Peace speech at the United Nations. Reading it again is a reminder of the missed opportunities of the past and the bad manners of present U.S.-Soviet diplomacy.

The date was Dec. 8, 1953, the day after the 12th anniversary of Pearl Harbor, eight years after the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and four years after the Soviet Union exploded its first experimental atomic device.

Eisenhower began his speech by noting that while the United States had a long lead in the development of atomic weapons, other nations had or would soon have the capacity to produce such weapons. And that even a "vast superiority" in numbers of such weapons was no answer to the nuclear menace.

"Let no one think," he said, "that the expenditure of vast sums for systems and weapons of defense can guarantee absolute safety. The awful arithmetic of the atom bomb does not permit of any such easy solution."

"Even against the most powerful defense, an aggressor in possession of even the effective minimum number of atomic bombs for a surprise attack could probably place a sufficient number of his bombs on the chosen targets to cause hideous damage."

Eisenhower was careful to warn that should any such attack be launched against the United States, "our reactions would be swift and ruthless." But he added that "it is with the book of history and not with isolated pages that the United States will ever wish to be identified."

Then he added a personal note: "For me to say that the defense capabilities of the United States are such that they could inflict terrible losses on an aggressor — for me to say that the retaliation capabilities of the United States are so great that an aggressor's hand would be laid waste — all this, while fact, is not the true expression of the purpose and hope of the United States."

He then came to his proposals: "The United States was prepared 'instantly' and 'privately' — he emphasized privacy — to talk to the Soviet Union and all other countries involved 'to seek an acceptable solution to the atomic arms race, which overshadows not only peace but the very life of the world.'"

He suggested a "new conception." The United States, he said, "would seek more than the mere reduction or elimination of atomic materials for military purposes. It is not enough to take this weapon out of the hands of soldiers. It must be put into the hands of those who will know how to strip its military casing and adapt it to the arts of peace."

Accordingly, he proposed to the Soviet Union (1) a worldwide investigation into the most effective peacetime uses of fissionable materials; (2) a start on the reduction of the world's atomic stockpiles; and (3) a demonstration that the major powers were truly interested in "human aspirations first rather than in building up the armaments of war."

Finally, Eisenhower said: "To the making of these fateful decisions, the United States pledges before you its

avenue of peace, no matter how dimly discernible, should be explored."

Of course, he had made other proposals to Moscow: One called for huge reductions in military budgets in order to allow greater spending on humanitarian pursuits. And though he had a temper and let it fly at times, there are no wounding phrases in his speeches condemning the character of his peace-time adversaries.

This, mind you, was 30 years ago, and even then Eisenhower was telling the United Nations that the United States had a nuclear stockpile, increasing every day, that was more devastating than all the bombs dropped in World War II.

"Fear has big eyes," according to an old Russian proverb. But sometimes the giants don't see.

The New York Times.

From Rome, A Different View of Beirut

By Enrico Jacchia

ROME — The early withdrawal of the Italian troops from the multinational force, or at least a reduction in their numbers, was the expected result of the latest events in Lebanon. Italian officials now are assuring the three other nations taking part in the force that they will remain in Beirut — but the level of skepticism, and political pressure, remains high in Rome.

An Italian withdrawal, in any case, would be a minor event in the much wider and more dangerous crisis that could be triggered by a frontal clash between the United States and Syria. It will soon appear that the policies of the United States and those of its Southern European allies are so divergent that the rift cannot be hidden.

Many observers have been struck by the fact that while the U.S. and French troops have been hit severely in Beirut, the Italians have appeared to be immune. There is a reason. The Italian commanders in Beirut have been careful not to give the impression that they are taking sides. "We are here to protect the Palestinians," they tell reporters.

To implement this policy, the head of the information services of the Italian contingent, a Major Cantatore, who is an old hand in local affairs, maintains the best possible relations with all factions. Such a policy is severely strained when the clash between Washington and Damascus identifies Syrian-led forces in Lebanon as the adversary. In Rome, Syria is not seen as a foe. Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti spent two days early last month as a guest in Damascus.

We must have friends on both sides, the Italians explain, to pursue a peacekeeping mission. The posture of Italian military officers in Beirut reflects a more significant attitude among Rome political circles: From Christian Democrats to Communists, Italian politicians are substantially pro-Arab. The majority of the Italian parliament supports a Middle East policy which, although reasserting Israel's right to exist, favors the solution of the Palestinian problem.

So people here are puzzled when they learn that a new U.S.-Israeli joint strategy is directed toward the threat of Soviet-Syrian expansion in the Middle East. Such a threat is not perceived here.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the attitudes of NATO members in Southern Europe are moving away from the U.S. line. Greece, Italy and Spain are reluctant to follow Washington's initiatives. The Turkish government's silence is additional evidence of the malaise that is spreading in this delicate sector of the alliance.

Two interpretations of the latest U.S. military moves in Lebanon are making the rounds in Rome. Some observers believe that the United States wants to bring the Marines home and only flexed its muscles to convince Damascus to reduce its ambitions and negotiate an agreement. For others, Washington is truly convinced that a new, critical phase in the global struggle with the Russians has begun, involving the United States and its allies.

If this is correct, a major effort will be needed to mobilize public opinion of the allied nations in NATO's southern flank. It took four years to convince people in some NATO countries to accept Euromissiles. Making them switch from a pro-Arab attitude to military cooperation with Israel would appear to be even a taller order.

Enrico Jacchia is a professor of politics at Princeton University and writes a monthly column on Soviet affairs for The Nation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In the Same Moral Pot?

One of the cleverest aspects of an originally leftist media campaign launched in West Germany in the mid-1970s in order to dislodge Western Europe from its close ties to the United States is the unrelenting referral to "the superpowers."

This concept has purposefully thrown the United States into one moral pot with the Russians. At the same time, it allows Europeans to pretend to a smaller role in confronting the Russians.

That plays nicely into the hands of both the right and the left. The former can continue to increase business with the East at the expense of U.S.

industry, while the latter can hammer away at the U.S. position of moral superiority.

M.K. GREEVEN.
Kehl, West Germany.

Debt to the Voters

Regarding "Reaganism: Four Items That Add Up" (HT, Dec. 3-4) by David S. Broder.

So, according to an IRS official, under the Reagan presidency, "corporations don't pay much tax," their contribution to the nation's tax bill is half what it was in 1976, and they are taxed at the same rate as a family of four with an income barely above

subsistence level. The current system of taxation is a slap in the face of every wage-earning American.

By now, it is generally accepted that successful politicians are expected to repay the debts they owe to those who have facilitated their advancement. However, the amount of Mr. Reagan's debt — which includes the lowering of pollution control standards, the reduction of truth in advertising, and Secretary James Watt's legacy — appears so huge and the repayment of it so blatant, that one wonders if his accession to power was quite worth the incurring of it.

If an inducement to reward a special interest is no less reprehensible

because it does not involve a cash payment, then Mr. Reagan's actions are no less blameworthy than those of ex-Prime Minister Thatcher in Anglo-Economics Minister Otto von Lamsdorff of West Germany.

ELMER HAMPTON
Gstaad, Switzerland.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor, and contain the writer's name, address, and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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'Coronation Street,' the King

by Susan Simpson

MANCHESTER — Hilda and Stan Ogden celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary this week and their neighbors joined them at a party. It began as a cozy affair and ended on a tragic note: One of the guests suddenly learned that his absent husband had been killed.

The victim was Len Fairclough, a builder with a taste for beer. His death may have come as a shock to his wife, but millions of British television viewers had been expecting it for months — Len Fairclough was a character on "Coronation Street," Britain's most popular television series.

It has been an eventful week on the "Coronation Street" set at the Granada TV studios in Manchester. Aside from the festive celebrations, the series passed a milestone: Its 25th anniversary on the air in Britain. No other television series has lasted as long in this country or, probably, in the world.

Two "Coronation Street" episodes are shown every week and each is regularly watched by at least 13 million people, sometimes as many as 17 million. The Street is invariably among the top five programs in the British television ratings.

There are Street-watchers around the world as well. The series has been dubbed into Spanish and Hindi and shown with Chinese subtitles in Hong Kong. Letters are still arriving at Granada TV from fans in the United States, although the Street has not been broadcast there since the early 70s.

Over the years, British reviewers have filled columns trying to explain the Street phenomenon. "It is British folklore, a rich and wondrous reflection of northern life which reaches into the heart of the nation," gushed one.

Bill Podmore, the Street's executive producer, says simply, "People love it because they can see themselves in it."

Podmore carefully avoids using the term "soap opera" to describe the Street. He prefers the expression "folk opera." He explains: "A folk opera is an in-depth reflection of real life. I call 'Dallas' a soap opera."

Both "Dallas" and "Coronation Street" afford viewers an escape from reality, but the

routes of departure could hardly differ more. The Street is so far removed from the lip gloss and luxury of the American series that it could almost have stepped out of a different century. In fact, many observers say "Coronation Street" has succeeded in Britain precisely because it has tapped a rich seam of nostalgia for stable, traditional communities.

A mythical working-class neighborhood in the north England county of Lancashire provides the setting. It is filled with Victorian row houses, the ideal place for anybody (or no one) residents. About 20 people live here, work here and drink here. The corner pub, the Rovers Return, is where they all meet to agonize over the latest domestic crisis, whether it's a philandering boyfriend or the problems of breeding boggles.

The drama on the Street is laced with wry humor. Hilda and Stan Ogden often contribute comic relief. When Stan worries aloud about the cost of their anniversary festivities, Hilda cuts in sharply.

"Well, what would you prefer, Stan? A nice little candlelight supper for two with me running down to the chippie and you fetching in a dozen cans of ale?"

"Now you're talking," he wheezes, stabbing the air with his forefinger.

"I think life is more about laughter than it is about crying," Podmore says. "I want to see a balance between humor and drama, between the comedy element and the human relationship element."

The characters exist as real people for many Street-watchers. They are strongly drawn — everybody knows someone as laughy as Annie Walker, the landlady at the Rovers, or as bland as Ken Barlow, the college boy on the block. Over time, the Street has built up such a believable world that viewers have been known to write in, asking to book rooms at the pub for Christmas parties.

Rarely have the lines between fact and fiction become as blurred as they did last winter, when the bespectacled Deirdre Barlow dithered about whether she should leave her husband for her lover.

It seemed everyone in Britain, from the milkman to the vicar, had an opinion about what she should do. The Fleet Street tabloids consulted psychiatrists, marriage counselors and computers. Street polls were run. Letters of

advice flowed in from viewers. One note to Anne Kirkbride, the actress who plays Deirdre Barlow, ended, "I never could see what Ken saw in you anyway, Four-Eyes."

The Street won an extra two million viewers. "It was a very big story," Podmore says with a smile.

The love triangle provided the Street's producers with the kind of publicity they want. But recently, the coverage has not been to their liking at all. "Coronation Street" has been hit by a run of real-life scandals and misfortunes and every new twist and turn has been trumpeted in the tabloids.

The case of Peter Adamson, the actor who played Len Fairclough for 22 years, heads the list. In July, Adamson was acquitted on charges of indecently assaulting young girls. Then he was fired. Before his trial he broke his contract by revealing backstage secrets to the press and because of that, the producers decreed, he had to be killed off.

Right after that decision came the announcement that Pat Phoenix was resigning. Phoenix, known on the Street as Elsie Tanner, was an original cast member. Another defector is Geoffrey Hughes. He played the roly-poly garbage collector, Eddie Yeates, and he has just departed from the screen, taking his bride, Marion, played by Veronic Dornan, with him.

Illness has had its own role to play. Doris Speed, better known as Annie Walker, is recuperating from a stomach ailment. She hasn't been seen on the Street for months. One character who will never return is the long-suffering Bert Tilsley — Peter Dudley, the actor who played him, died in October.

What was bad news on one Street was big news on another. "Street Six Strikes Again," crowed one Fleet Street paper. "Panic in the Street," shouted another.

Podmore sighs in exasperation. "They use 'Coronation Street' to increase their circulation."

But will the Street outlive its troubles? Podmore leans back in his chair at the Granada TV studios here. "You know," he replies, "five years ago a British astrologer, Russell Grant, predicted that 'Coronation Street' would go through a very difficult patch in 1983. He said if it survives that, which it will, it will go on forever. And he's absolutely right."



Orson Welles and Henry Jaglom.

What's New With Orson Welles?

PARIS — Orson Welles is a magician. Henry Jaglom a sorcerer's apprentice. Jaglom, a 41-year-old director, is better known in Hollywood for his charismatic charm than for his films. He even got Welles to play in his first movie, "A Safe Place" (1970), during the filming of which Welles gave him the following indelible advice: "Whenever the crew says a scene won't cut or won't work or isn't in the script, tell them it's a dream sequence. Sometimes even a magician needs a helping hand and Welles and Jaglom have teamed up to make pictures together. The scene is a Paris hotel. From outside the door of their suite one can already hear Welles's booming laugh.

The movie that the filmmaker makes is erotic. "It was a great liberating thing for me," Welles pronounces, "because I got to make a movie that was not an Orson Welles movie. I would never make an erotic movie, but I decided my director would, so I went ahead and made one. He made a much better one than I would make myself." Roars of laughter.

From the beginning Welles has had his problems with conventional film people. "The Magnificent Ambersons," which many people consider his finest work, was reshaped without his knowledge because of its downbeat ending. "The whole point of 'Ambersons,' the way I made it, all the glorification of the old days, was to show how it all went to pieces. And the whole of my last 3 1/2 reels was thrown away. They tacked on two terrible little scenes by someone else and there it is."

Welles is a bigger figure than any studio executive and so the harm he has caused himself is greater than anything they could inflict. He has joked for years that his projected film of "Don Quixote" should be called "When are you going to finish Don Quixote?" but he is genuinely hurt that people take this to mean he can't finish a project.

"Don Quixote," he says, was first shelved because he was waiting for Franco to die. "It's an essay on Spain, not Don Quixote. I've never told anyone that. It's like a book, I decided not to finish that book now, no problem at all."

"So many people don't understand that a filmmaker can put a film away like a writer or a painter and come back to it later," Henry says. "It helps create the mythology of Orson not finishing things."

"I could fill a whole room with myths about me," says Welles. "That sounds pompous but I've been around for over 50 years so naturally a lot of myths go on and I could fill a room with people dressed up in the different myths, you know."

"When I started trying to get financing," Henry said, "the stories that came back had nothing to do with reality. I think people feel very comfortable with mythology."

The myths are of course the fault of Welles, the great illusionist. "That's perfectly true, perfectly true," he says. "In 'F for Fake' I said I

"Why I got involved," says Henry, "is I ran into Orson in a restaurant four years ago and I said 'How are you?' and his line to me was, 'I've lost my girlish enthusiasm' and I said 'Oh, my God.'"

"And he gave it back to me," Welles says.

was a charlatan and didn't mean it." The film was about the art forger Elmyr de Hory. "I said I was a charlatan because I didn't want to sound superior to Elmyr, so I emphasized that I was a magician and caused it a charlatan, which isn't the same thing. And so I was faking even then. Everything was a lie." The terrified catman shakes with his laughter. "There wasn't anything that wasn't."

Most important to Welles personally was a remark he overheard a French director make while he was cutting "F for Fake" in the Antigon studio in Paris. "He was heard by me to say, 'Welles est dérangé' ['Welles is disturbed']. And that was while I was making 'F for Fake.' Well, afterward when I was sitting in a restaurant I began to think he was right."

"No, no," says Henry.

"Henry plugged me in, he made me believe I could still keep going and that there was a reason to do it. I had begun to stop. I could still be paid for something and stop this misery."

"Something about all this creative energy had been stopped," says Henry.

Now it's all about again. "The Other Side of the Wind" will be released by the French court in two weeks. "King Lear" will start shooting in the fall and "The Big Brass Ring," a Welles screenplay, will start as soon as Welles signs the right male star.

"I think in a sense that 'The Big Brass Ring' is a bookend to 'Kane' in the sense that 'Kane' was about America at the beginning of the century and this is about America at the end of the century," Henry says. "We have the financing, we are in the middle of complex negotiations with a star."

So Welles is off to a great start. "We're very intimate friends and I believe we understand not only each other but our work," Welles says brightly. "Three years of uninterrupted conversation has led to this."

This interview took place last June. During a recent telephone conversation from New York, Henry Jaglom reported the state of play at the present time. The French court has still not ordered the negative of "The Other Side of the Wind" to be given to Welles, who finally left Paris after waiting two months during which he was elected to the Académie des Beaux Arts and referred to as a Grand Seigneur de l'Image. "King Lear" is delayed because Welles wants to complete "The Other Side of the Wind" first. "A realistic assumption is that within two years both will be finished, but in what order they will be released is also not clear." Jack Nicholson has agreed to star in "The Big Brass Ring" but his fees require restructuring the budget. "The economics are being worked out," Welles, Jaglom reports, is very fit and eager to get back to swimming 20 laps a day. "Orson's spirits are excellent, couldn't be better." And, says Jaglom, Welles was awfully pleased to be proclaimed a Lord of the Image.

Soloist in a Mideast Peace Dance

by Jane M. Friedman

TEL AVIV — On July 12, 1979, members of an Israeli audience in Caesarea watched a performance of the Berlin Opera's ballet "Cinderella," starring Valery and Galina Pankov, and co-starring a dancer unknown to Israel till then.

In great trepidation, an Egyptian dancer, Reda Sheta, was making his debut in Israel, only three and a half months after the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt had been signed. Aside from Cairo's diplomats, he was one of the first Egyptians to come to Israel.

Since then, the 34-year-old Sheta has become the lead male dancer in Israel's Bat Dor Dance Company. Although he is based in Zurich, he performs with the troupe in Israel and tours with it abroad, most recently in New York and Los Angeles.

"His participation has had a relevance in terms of relations with Egypt," says Harry Swerky, business manager of Bat Dor. "It's been good for the both of us."

"I feel good with the people here," says Sheta. "I feel at home. Tel Aviv is not so different from Alexandria."

In 1979, when the Pankovs asked Sheta to dance in Israel, he was so scared that he considered declining. "I told them I had to have guarantees for myself, extra security," he says at his dance studio in Tel Aviv. Recalling his terror, he laughs.

Members of the Bat Dor company saw Sheta dance with the Pankovs in Caesarea and decided to invite him to their studios. Bat Dor — whose name means "contemporary" — was looking for a new male lead.

"It was amazing," says Jeanette Ordman, the company's artistic director and prima ballerina. "Every lift we tried, worked. One of the reasons is we have the same length arms."

Sheta quickly agreed to dance with Bat Dor, partly to break out of the routine of "Giselle" and "Swan Lake" that he seemed to have been performing all over Europe ever since he had left Egypt as a teen-ager.

He was with the Cairo Ballet from 1966 to 1969, then moved to Europe. He danced with the Palermo and Bologna companies before joining the Zurich Opera Ballet in 1973. He is now a guest performer with both the Zurich Opera Ballet and the Berlin Opera. Bat Dor was his introduction to American-style modern dance.

At first, Sheta looked stiff, says Baroche Barsheva de Rothschild, who, with Ordman, founded the company in 1968. But eventually he mastered the movements and style.

"For the first time," says Doris Sowdon, dance critic of the Jerusalem Post, "Bat Dor has a real male star."

Sheta and the Israeli members of the company say he is part of the family. He has made friends, enjoys Israeli food and has learned some Hebrew. The company seems to regard him as just another dancer, with a penchant for acting onstage and off.

When Sheta first performed the lead part in a work dedicated to an Israeli soldier who died in the 1973 war with Egypt, one of the Bat Dor members angrily told him he shouldn't dance



Reda Sheta.

it. But politics usually does not enter the relationship between him and the other members. "I hate to mix politics with art," Sheta says. "Sometimes, though, the mixture seems inevitable. The Bat Dor company became embroiled in controversy last spring during its tour of Africa — a publicity brochure offended newspapers and government officials by referring to Kenya as 'the heart of the Dark Continent' — and Sheta boosted morale by giving pep talks to the dancers. 'I felt like an Israeli then,' he says.

Sheta's family in Cairo has accepted his move here. So have his Egyptian friends, who at first were shocked. And for the Israelis in Bat Dor, the assimilation of Reda Sheta is regarded as proof that art can be a vehicle to cross-cultural understanding.

"That's the marvelous thing about dance," says the Bat Dor's choreographer, Domy Reiter-Soffer. "It's its own religion. We're all sweating, so there's no time to speak. Maybe if the whole world stopped speaking, we'd have a bit of peace, like we do in dance."

No. 2 Soft Lead Word Processor

LOS ANGELES — In an unabashed effort to combine "yesterday's" technology with today's terminology to make tomorrow's money, Peter McWilliams has written a word-processor manual — or the pencil.

His paperback parody gives simple instructions for using the pencil, which the author calls the McWilliams II Word Processor. In the 44-page, illustrated "manual," the tip of the pencil becomes a "printer port" and its eraser is a "deprocessor."

To "create a file," simply "place a sheet of

paper under the point of the McWilliams II. Create." To save the file, "put the piece of paper in a safe place."

And if the user wishes to "delete" part of the text, simply "place eraser ('deprocessor') side of the McWilliams II over the portion of the file to be deleted. Rub and rub."

The book cites numerous convenient aspects of the McWilliams II. It's portable, prints characters in any language, uses no energy, is easy to learn, has no moving parts and is "user friendly" — anybody can learn to use it.

As for repairs, the book says "Every McWil-

liams II comes with an unconditional five-year guarantee. If anything goes wrong with your McWilliams II, simply return it to us (along with \$5 for postage and handling), and we'll be happy to repair it or send you a new one absolutely free."

McWilliams hopes the book, which costs \$3.95 and which has just been published by Prelude Press in West Hollywood, California, will sell well. "I have no pride. I have no shame. I have not much money and I want a lot."

	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
Verizon	261	17 1/2	17 1/4	16 3/4	+ 1/4
Wendell's	237	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	- 1/4
Comcast	232	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	- 1/4
Berdahl's	188	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	- 1/4
Lozier	122	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 1/4
Griff	109	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
Wendell's	108	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
Comcast	99	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+ 1/4
Wendell's	77	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
AMEX vol.	52	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+ 1/4

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TRAVEL

Christmas Shopping: In Vienna And in Paris

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — The painter Arik Brauer, 54, whose surrealist vision lies somewhere between the Bruegels and Hieronymus Bosch's and whose sprawling splashes of color have made him the most surprising and amusing of Vienna's "fantastic realists," had a shockingly small exhibition last month — in a window and two showcases of Köckler's, the crown jewelers from Hapsburg days.

In his studio, Brauer has created 33 pieces of costume jewelry hanging in price from 3,150 schillings (about \$165) for a silver serpent pendant to golden necklaces of Mozart's Papageno (Brauer designed a memorable Paris Opera production of "The Magic Flute" in the 70s) for 70,791 schillings and a pear-shaped gardenier girl for 83,391 schillings.

Most of the pieces were sold during the exhibition, but Brauer's clay reliefs remain intact for a goldsmith or silversmith to produce new ones when ordered. Only the smallest (in size and price) will be ready for Christmas, but these include each recurrent Brauer symbol: the Lion of Judah (25,662 schillings) and Star of David (25,071 schillings) necklaces; a Prophet bracelet (14,574 schillings); scarab (3,423 schillings) and fish (4,053 to 5,124 schillings) pendants; and rings with similar themes from 4,053 to 6,846 schillings.

All these prices are for 24-carat gold. For gilded silver, add 16.67 percent. For gold, multiply the silver price by 3.33. Then add 10 percent for shipping and insurance and send the total to A.E. Köckler, Nussbaumer 15, A-1010 Vienna. If you order from outside Austria, you don't have to pay the 30-percent luxury tax that residents do.

Vienna is winding down a yearlong celebration of its outstanding 400th anniversary 300 years ago, thereby saving the West for Christianity, Christmas and Christmas giving. The events of 1683 also inspired the Viennese coffeehouse, which was built on the ruins of the Turks left behind. If you want an official souvenir of the Coffeehouse Year, the Viennese Coffeehouse Association has commissioned two glasses — coffee used to be sipped by the glass — imprinted with its coffeehouse emblem and the words *Wiener Kaffee Spezialität*.

The taller glass is called *Kolschitzky* in honor of the Viennese spy who penetrated the Turkish lines and knew what to do with the mysterious brown beans. The shorter and stouter glass, which has a handle, is called *Musafira* in honor of the otherwise dispossessed Turkish sultan whose forces were repelled at the gates of Vienna. It is an *Empfänger* glass. — *Empfänger* means both a glass of black coffee, with whipped cream and powdered sugar, and a one-horse carriage. The glass has long been favored by the cavalry of cabbies because they can hold the reins with one hand and the handle of a *Empfänger* with the other.

Each glass retails for less than a dollar: 17 schillings for a *Kolschitzky*, 15 schillings for a *Musafira*. They are mailed in cartons of six (including any combination of the two styles). For packing and insurance in Europe, add 100 schillings when ordering from Theodor R. Ritz, Trautson Str. 203, A-1150 Vienna.

Ritz's glasses also hold water, whiskey and wine — only the first of which is drunk widely in Austria. It used to be said, with some truth,



Illustration by Rolf McGraw

that any Austrian white wine was better than all Austrian reds and that, since they're bottled young, Austrian wines don't travel.

The *winias* in the vineyards has changed, however, in the decade since Jost von Höpfer took over as the winemaker at Klosterkeller, Siegenhof, hard by the Hungarian border. After producing two superb reds that won national gold medals in 1979, he sent his wines traveling on Austrian Airlines flights and soon he was drawing inquiries from passengers, wholesalers and international distributors. Today, 43 percent of his trade is export.

If you wish to savor his success, try his 1979 Blaufränkisch Reserve (40 schillings), a *Gewürz* that glories in the loamy soil and late-season sunshine of the Burgenland. They can be sent in dozens of 30, (any assortment), anywhere in Europe for just 150 schillings a dozen when ordering from Jost von Höpfer, Klosterkeller Siegenhof, A-7011 Siegenhof, Burgenland, Austria.

Another Austrian import-export miracle is refugees. Ever since the four-power occupation ended in 1955, Austria has been the only country in the world offering unrestricted political asylum to those who cross its frontiers.

Starting with Hungarians in 1956 and continuing with Czechs and Slovaks in 1968, Poles in 1981 and today's trickle of Cambodians, Nicaraguans, Ugandans, Afghans and Russian Jews, there have been absolutely no time limits, small print or even hesitation in Austria's concern for political and religious refugees.

Their halfway house for resettlement in Austria or elsewhere is the refugee camp at Traiskirchen, which is always overcrowded and underfinanced and would welcome Christmas contributions, payable to Fluchtlinge Lager Traiskirchen and sent to the social welfare director, "Frau Stupak," at "Otto" Chladt, Strasse 24, A-2514 Traiskirchen, Austria.

by Jean Rafferty

PARIS — Christmas shopping in Paris is as special as the city itself. There is a serendipitous discovery around almost every corner, whether it is something to buy or something for the eye: an eccentric new boutique near the Place des Vosges, a dedicated craftsman repairing a cello in the Marais, the strains of Vivaldi through the crisp evening air in St. Germain des Pres, the sleek elegance of a sunny Saturday morning on the Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré.

The insouciant charm of the Marais spawns many an original gift. Handcrafted reproductions of antique tiles from Smart, at 22 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois, Paris 3 (tel: 277.41.24), with colorful motifs of the zodiac or Marseilles tarot card figures, about 90 francs (about \$11), would make an unusual present once framed. Just down the street, the Carrelages du Marais at 46 Rue Vieille-du-Temple, Paris 4 (tel: 278.17.43), will make a hand-painted pottery Christmas plate to your design for 210 francs. The store also has framed bird tiles at 120 francs and plates, candlesticks and ink pots at 160 francs.

For those who love Paris so much they want to take some of it home: Parisian lanterns and street lamps in styles from Louis XIII through Art Deco from Le Jardin Saint Paul at 24 Quai des Celestins, Paris 4 (tel: 278.08.89), which is expert at shipping these rather unwieldy souvenirs. Lanterns start at 340 francs, street lamps cost 480 to 800 francs.

Right out of Batwoman's wardrobe — the most unconventional belt in town inspired by a spider's web, 990 francs from the new Boutique Sentimental, at 14 Rue du Roi de Sicile, Paris 4 (tel: 278.84.04), whose beautifully made clothes are as expensive as they are extraordinary.

The legendary luxury of the Faubourg Saint-Honoré lends a certain cachet to a gift. Lavvin, at 22 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8 (tel: 265.14.40) has an elegant solution to keeping your hands warm: a Russian muff evening bag made of braided satin in red, black or gold, trimmed with black velvet chenille and worn with a long black satin cord, 680 francs.

Cassegrain, at 422 Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris 8 (tel: 260.20.08), where the *grain* order their writing paper and visiting cards, has an extensive line of both classic and amusing writing material and desk accessories. Cards in the form of hearts, doves, cats or palettes come in eight colors (35 to 45 francs for 12), perfect for the inevitable thank-you notes, or you can buy a first look-up diary sprinkled with red hearts, 65 francs.

Also in the neighborhood is the toy store Au Nain Bleu at 406-410 Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris 8 (tel: 260.39.01). In tin, Napoleon and four of his soldiers cost 280 francs; a full complement of empire soldiers, in plastic, is 820 francs. Red or green Christmas stockings are 75 francs and Santa Claus boots come in two sizes: 36 francs and 49 francs.

For the harried homemaker, after all that bending over a hot stove, what could be kinder than a gift massage by Jacqueline of Igrid Millet at 54 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8 (tel: 266.66.20), who looks after the celebrated bodies of Sylvie Vartan, Isabelle Adjani and Regine Crespin? A 50-minute rub-down costs 165 francs; for 265 francs you get an hour's soak in sea mud.

Dior, at 30 Avenue Montaigne, Paris 8 (tel: 723.54.44), has the prettiest store decorations in Paris. Good values this year: Glass boules cuff links in many colors, 260 francs; smashing red and white striped suspenders, 290 francs; a silver-plated card case, 150 francs plus 45 francs for engraving; an address book or agenda in regimental striped-tie silk, 250 francs each; large silk men's handkerchiefs, which can be used as small scarves, in paisley or polka-dots, 150 francs.

Where but to Montparnasse, traditional haunt of artists, to look for a gift for your favorite Sunday painter? Arles, at 26 Rue Vavin, Paris 6 (tel: 326.94.99), has a wooden painter's case of palette, brushes and gouaches for 184 francs. At the same address, Rouge et Noir (tel: 326.05.77) has two packs of playing cards with themes of French wines and cheeses, 35 francs each, and a charming Russian chess set with brightly painted red and yellow dolls as pieces, 345 francs.

Posters from French museum and gallery art shows are always popular. The Galerie du Chapitre, 23 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6 (tel: 354.27.70), has a good selection from 30 to 900 francs, framed from 350 francs.

Left Bank bohemian chic is exemplified by the ravishing ruffled satin garters, in pink or saucy black with pink ribbons, 100 francs at Chantal Thomass, 11 Rue Madame, Paris 6 (tel: 544.57.13). It is also the address for the most-sought-after lace stockings in town, 140 francs, or 190 francs for lace tights.

There's great glitter at Ancolic, 8 Rue de St. Sèvres, Paris 6 (tel: 548.58.31). The shop's black rubber "dog collar" with rhinestone buckle must be this year's most amusing necklace, a snap at 210 francs with matching bracelet and belt, 150 francs and 250 francs.

Other suggestions: A lightweight fabric shoulder bag to go everywhere in muted Renaissance colors with black satin cord, perfect to post or pack, 195 francs exclusive to Les

Impressions, 29 Rue de Condé, Paris 6 (tel: 326.97.86). Picturesque needlepoint Christmas stockings to make for next year, 480 francs for the kit from Kell's Corner, 94 Rue de Grenelle, Paris 7 (tel: 544.64.26).

An original way to get your message across comes from Chacun Pour Toi, 58 Rue de Bourgogne, Paris 7 (tel: 551.38.48), mecca for the personalized present. Virtually everything in the shop — ashtrays, cushions, silver hearts — can be appliquéd, painted or engraved with the name, initials, phrase or photograph you desire at a cost from 50 to 800 francs.

After all those parties, what about a refreshing "Baptême de l'Air" in a hot air balloon? An hourlong flight is 712 francs from Les Montgolfières de France, 55 Quai de Bourbon, Paris 4 (tel: 271.39.25).

Off the beaten track but worth the detour is the enchanting Pain d'Épice at 29 Passage Jouffroy, Paris 9 (tel: 770.82.65). You'll find everything for the dollhouse (including the ready-to-paint house itself, 580 francs), down to the minibottle of champagne, 22 francs, hand puppets (a red-robed king with crown perched jauntily on his bald wooden pate is 69 francs), marionettes, books, games and imaginative gift baskets with different themes: the bath, writing paper and pen, breakfast bowls with jams, rainbow lollipops and candy canes. You can buy them ready-made (about 80 to 150 francs) or put one together yourself.

Pipemakers since 1867, the Pipe du Nord at 21 Boulevard de Magenta, Paris 10 (tel: 208.23.47) is a tiny shop packed with pipes — its handcrafted models in briar, 150 to 2,000 francs; pottery pipes, old and new, 26 to 100 francs; and pipes whose sculptured "sea foam" white bowls reveal an Arab prince, Sherlock Holmes or Bacchus, among others, 500 to 1,500 francs.

Festive touches: For her, white and green holly faience candlesticks, 95 francs from Le Cadre Rouge, 22 Avenue Victoria, Paris 1 (tel: 233.71.05). And for a practical joker, an electric plug that allows one to clap off and on the light it's attached to, 200 francs from Mec Plus Ultra, 5 Rue Bréa, Paris 6 (tel: 354.87.29).

Everyone likes to be home for the holidays. Help more than 750 children to spend this Christmas and many others with their brothers and sisters in one of the houses supported by the Villages de Joie, 6 Cité Montferrand, Paris 9 (tel: 526.71.79), which provides surrogate mothers and homes to keep large families of orphans and abandoned children together; or give to the Petits Frères des Pauvres, 33 Avenue Parmentier, Paris 11 (tel: 355.39.19), who make it possible for the aged and infirm to remain independent in their own homes.

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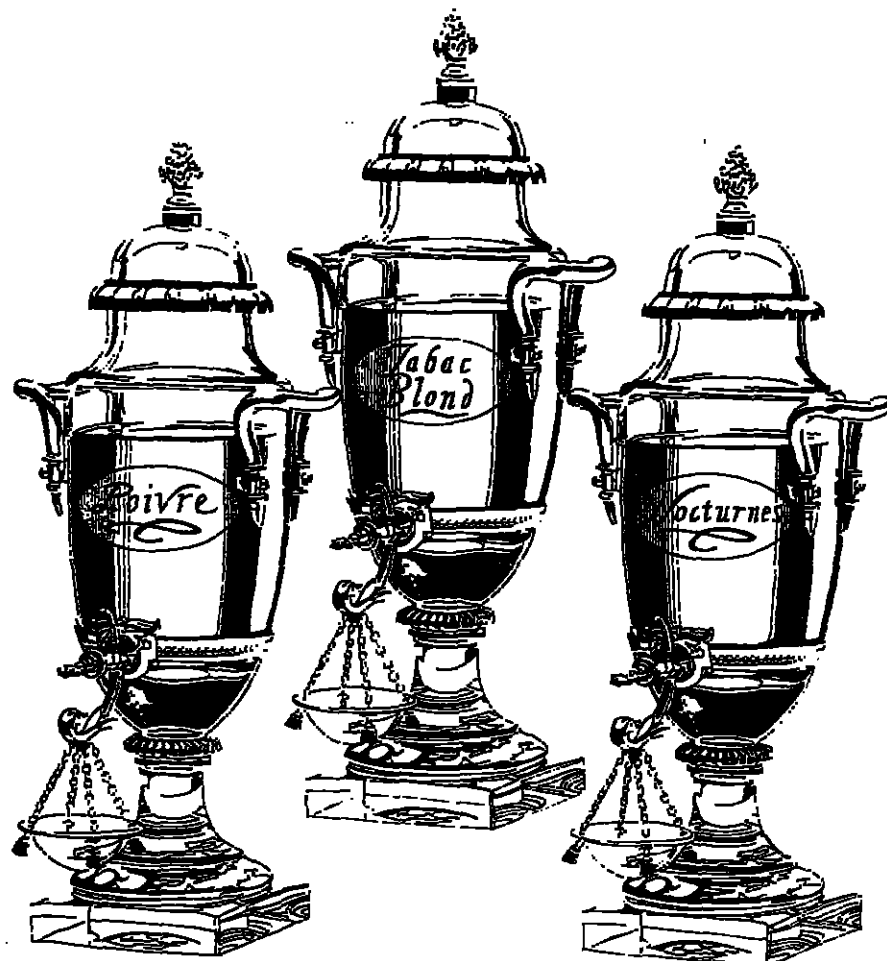
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TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11).
 RECTORIALES — Dec. 14: Philippe Entremont piano (Debussy, Chopin).
 Dec. 15: Jane Marsh soprano, Erik Werba piano (Hindemith).
 ROCK — Dec. 11: Tina Turner.
 ROCK — Dec. 14: Iron Maiden.
 Museum des 20. Jahrhunderts (tel. 78.25.50).
 EXHIBITION — To Feb. 26: "The History of Photography in Austria."
 Musikverein (tel. 65.81.90).
 CONCERT — Dec. 10 and 11: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Christoph von Dohnanyi conductor, Henryk Szeryng violin (Bach, Janacek, Beethoven).
 Theater an der Wien (tel. 57.96.32).
 MUSICAL — Through December: "Cats."
 Vienna's English Theatre (tel. 42.12.60).
 English Speaking Theatre — To Dec. 17: "Candida" (Shaw).
 Volksoper (9 Währinger Strasse 78).
 Dec. 11: "Albert Herring" (Britten) Conrad Artmiller conductor.
 Dec. 12, 14, 18, 21, 25: "Gilbert and Sullivan" Caspar Richter conductor.

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel. 233.66.85).
 Dec. 10, 11, 16, 17, 25: "Die Lustige Witwe" (Lehar).
 BRUSSELS, La Maison de la Culture Juive (tel. 648.18.59).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 18: Albert Einstein.
 Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel. 512.50.45).
 CONCERTS — Dec. 11: Vlaanderen Philharmonic Orchestra, André Vandermoot conductor, Jean-Claude Van Eyndem piano (Beethoven).
 Dec. 14: Ensemble Orchestral de Paris, Jean-Pierre Wallez conductor, Maurice André trumpet, Michèle Pena soprano (Haydn, Bach, Hummel, Albinoni).
 Dec. 15: Belgium National Orchestra, Pavel Kogan conductor, Evgeny Mogulvsky piano (Wagner, Mozart, Shostakovich).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Circus Bldg.
 CONCERT — Dec. 10: Seattle and Symphony Orchestra, Myung-Wha Chung conductor (Beethoven, Elgar, Mahler).
 International Jazz Montmartre (tel. 11.46.67).
 JAZZ — Dec. 10: Ahmadu Jarr and the Highlife Orchestra.
 Museum of Decorative Art (tel. 14.94.52).
 EXHIBITION — To Jan. 8: "Conch and Man," the conch as motif and effect in fine and applied art, as means of payment etc.
 Radio House (tel. 11.14.15).
 CONCERT — Dec. 15 and 16: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Radio Chamber Choir, Charles Farncombe conductor (Purcell).
 HUMLEBAEK, Louisiana Museum of Modern Art (tel. 19.07.19).
 EXHIBITION — To Jan. 8: René Magritte.

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel. 628.87.95).
 Barbican Art Gallery — To Jan. 15: "Young Blood: Today's Young Designers — Tomorrow's Way of Life." Barbican Theatre — Dec. 17-31: "Peter Pan" (Barrie).
 The Pit — To Dec. 16: "Custom of the Country" (Wright).
 British Museum (tel. 636.15.55).
 EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "Drawings by Raphael from English Collections."
 To Feb. 19: "Islamic Art and Design: 1500-1700."

From Dec. 16: "Himalayan Rainbows: A Nepalese Textile Tradition."
 From Dec. 16: "Pattern of Islands, Micronesia Yesterday and Today."
 National Theatre (tel. 928.22.52).
 Cottesloe Theatre — Dec. 14, 19-31: "Master Harold and the Boys" (Fagundes).
 Lyttelton Theatre — Dec. 10-31: "Cinderella," pantomime directed by Bill Bryden.
 Olivier Theatre — Dec. 14-17, 29-31: "Jan Seberg" (Hamlisch).
 Royal Academy of Arts (tel. 734.90.52).
 EXHIBITION — To March 11: "The Genius of Venice: 1500-1600."
 Royal Albert Hall (tel. 589.32.03).
 CONCERT — Dec. 16: London Philharmonic Orchestra (Christmas music).
 Royal Opera House (tel. 240.10.60).
 Royal Ballet — Dec. 14 and 20: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).
 Royal Opera — Dec. 10, 13, 16: "Esclarmonde" (Massenet) Richard Bonynge conductor.
 English Speaking Theatre — To Dec. 18: "Animal Farm" (Orwell).
 Musical — Dec. 21-31: "You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown" (Gesner).
 Jahrhundertheim (tel. 305.66.22).
 BALLET — Dec. 11: Dennis Wayne's Dancers.
 CONCERT — Dec. 9: Vienna String Studies, Stage and Final Proofs from the Graphic Works of Richard Hamilton.
 Victoria and Albert Museum (tel. 589.63.71).
 EXHIBITION — To Feb. 26: "Richard Doyle (1824-1883) and His Family."
 To Feb. 26: "Marketa Luska: Pilgrims, photography."
 Dec. 14-March 4: "Islamic Bookbinding."

FRANCE

PARIS, American Church (65 Quai D'Orsay, 75007).
 Dec. 10: Arts & Crafts Festival.
 Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 72.12.33).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 12: "Twentieth Century Czech Design."
 To Jan. 23: "Balthus."
 Espace 215 (tel. 256.27.95).
 EXHIBITION — To Feb. 20: Tomek Kwiatkowski.
 Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel. 723.61.27).
 EXHIBITION — Dec. 10-Feb. 5: "Electricity and Electronics in 20th-Century Art."
 Musée du Grand Palais (tel. 723.61.27).
 EXHIBITION — To Jan. 16: "J.M.W. Turner."
 To Feb. 13: "Hommage à Raphael."
 Musée de Louvre (tel. 260.39.26).
 EXHIBITION — To Feb. 13: "Atelier de Raphael, Dessins et Peintures Musée du Louvre."
 Musée Rodin (tel. 555.17.61).
 EXHIBITION — To Feb. 27: "Dante and Virgil in Hell."
 Opéra de Paris (tel. 742.57.50).
 BALLET — Dec. 10 and 13: "Raymond" (Glazounov).
 OPERA — Dec. 12, 14, 18: "Saint François d'Assise" (Messiaen) Seiji Ozawa conductor.
 Salle Pleyel (tel. 563.88.73).
 Ensemble Orchestral de Paris — Dec. 13: Jean-Pierre Wallez conductor, Maurice André trumpet, Michèle Pena soprano (Haydn, Hummel, Bach, Albinoni).
 Orchestre de Paris — Dec. 14: Daniel Barenboim piano.
 London Symphony Orchestra — Dec. 10: Claudio Abbado conductor.
 Maurizio Pollini piano (Webern, Schoenberg, Bartók).
 Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel. 233.44.44).
 MUSICAL — To Jan. 8: "Sophisticated Ladies" (Duke Ellington).
 Théâtre de Paris (tel. 874.10.75).
 THEATRE — To Jan. 1: "Les Trois Mousquetaires" (Dumas).
 BERLIN, Deutsche Oper Berlin (tel. 341.44.49).
 OPERA — Dec. 13, 17, 23, 29: "Hänsel und Gretel" (Humperdinck).
 Dec. 12: "Aida" (Verdi).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper Berlin (tel. 341.44.49).
 OPERA — Dec. 13, 17, 23, 29: "Hänsel und Gretel" (Humperdinck).
 Dec. 12: "Aida" (Verdi).

Dec. 10: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
 Metropoli (tel. 852.40.80).
 ROCK — Dec. 10: Nick Lowe, Paul Carrack, John Hiatt.
 Philharmonie (tel. 26.92.51).
 CONCERTS — Dec. 11: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Daniel Nazareth conductor, Volker Banfield piano (R. Strauss, Beethoven).
 Dec. 15 and 16: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor (Mozart, Mahler).
 RECITAL — Dec. 13: Yehudi and Jeremy Menuhin (Bach, Beethoven).
 FRANKFURT, Alte Oper Frankfurt (tel. 134001).
 CONCERT — Dec. 15: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor (Webern, Schubert).
 RECITALS — Dec. 12: Shura Cherkassky piano (Beethoven, Brahms, Berg, Liszt).
 Dec. 13: Rudolf Buchbinder piano (Beethoven).
 Cafe Theater (tel. 63.64.64).
 English Speaking Theatre — To Dec. 18: "Animal Farm" (Orwell).
 Musical — Dec. 21-31: "You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown" (Gesner).
 Jahrhundertheim (tel. 305.66.22).
 BALLET — Dec. 11: Dennis Wayne's Dancers.
 CONCERT — Dec. 9: Vienna String Studies, Stage and Final Proofs from the Graphic Works of Richard Hamilton.
 Victoria and Albert Museum (tel. 589.63.71).
 EXHIBITION — To Feb. 26: "Richard Doyle (1824-1883) and His Family."
 To Feb. 26: "Marketa Luska: Pilgrims, photography."
 Dec. 14-March 4: "Islamic Bookbinding."

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel. 526.47.54).
 CONCERTS — Dec. 18-21: Christmas Concerts with Hong Kong Chorus, Pro-Musica Society, Hong Kong Chorus, China Singers, Cecilia Singers, Hong Kong Bach Choir, Hong Kong Oratorio Society.
 Dec. 16 and 17: Dance Forum of College.
 RECITAL — Dec. 17: Cheung Ming Yuen cello.
 Hong Kong Museum of Art (tel. 524.21.77).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 24: "Chinese Jade Carving."

ISRAEL

JERUSALEM, Israel Museum (tel. 69.82.27).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 31: "Moritz Oppenheim (1800-1882): The First Jewish Painter."
 To January: "David Bomberg in Palestine: The Transitional Years."

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale (tel. 22.29.99).
 OPERA — Dec. 11, 14, 16, 18, 21: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner).
 FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel. 21.62.53).
 BALLET — Dec. 14-23: "La Sylphide" (Lewinskjöld) Michel Sasson conductor.
 ROME, Accademia Filarmonica Romana (tel. 36.01.75).
 RECITAL — Dec. 14: Aldo Ciccolini piano (Mozart, Ravel, Debussy).
 TRIESTE, Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi (tel. 63.19.48).
 OPERA — Dec. 11, 13, 15, 21, 22: "Così fan Tutti" (Mozart) Arnold Ostman conductor.
 TURIN, Teatro Regio (tel. 54.80.00).
 BALLET — Dec. 13-22: "Romeo and Juliet" (Prokofiev) Stuttgart Ballet.
 Michael Collins, Francis Rainer conductor.

JAPAN

TOKYO, Japan Folkcraft Museum (tel. 467.45.27).
 To Dec. 18: "Woodblock Prints by Shiko Munakata."
 To Dec. 18: "Old Folkcrafts from Tamba Province."

Kanagawa Kenmin Hall (tel. 455.69.71).
 JAZZ — Dec. 14: Lionel Richie. NKKK Hall (tel. 407.81.31).
 POP — Dec. 18 and 19: Paul Anka.
 Okura Shinkokan Museum (tel. 383.07.81).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 21: "Early Modern Japanese-Style Paintings: Autumn and Winter."
 Suntory Museum of Art (tel. 470.10.73).
 EXHIBITION — To Jan. 18: "Otogi-zoshi," picture scrolls of old folk tales from 1592 to 1867.
 Tokyo Metropolitan Teien Museum (tel. 265.21.11).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 25: "Modern Art in the West from the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum."
 Yamada Hall (tel. 455.69.71).
 JAZZ — Dec. 16: Richie Cole.
 Yamatane Museum of Art (tel. 669.76.43).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 27: "Japanese Paintings."

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel. 71.98.71).
 CONCERT — Dec. 14, 15, 17: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor (Beethoven, Shostakovich).
 RECITAL — Dec. 10: Geoffrey Magee piano (Bosoni).
 Jewish Historical (tel. 24.22.09).
 EXHIBITION — To March 26: "Roman Vishniac: A Vanished World," photographs of Jewish Eastern Europe, taken on the eve of World War II.
 ROTTERDAM, De Doelen (tel. 14.29.11).
 CONCERT — Dec. 15 and 16: Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, James Conlon conductor (Mahler, Mozart).

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, Gallery of Modern Art (tel. 556.89.21).
 EXHIBITION — To Jan. 9: "Expressionists and Constructivists: Two Aspects of Art from Germany."
 National Gallery (tel. 556.89.21).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 23: "Drawings from Blair Adam."
 GLASGOW, City Hall (tel. 552.59.61).
 CONCERT — Dec. 11: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Raymond Leppard conductor (Purcell, Handel).
 Theatre Royal (tel. 248.45.67).
 Scottish Opera — Dec. 10: "Hansel and Gretel" (Humperdinck) Stephen Barlow conductor.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Anla de Saussure (tel. 51.18.47).
 PANTOMIME — Dec. 10-11: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" (Hall).
 Geneva Amateur Operatic Society.
 Musée de l'Art et d'Archéologie (tel. 29.75.66).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 20: "Milité de Matheva."
 Petit Palais, Musée Genève (tel. 46.14.33).
 EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "Kissing and the Paris School."
 MARTIGNY, Fondation Pierre Gaudy (tel. 248.45.67).
 EXHIBITION — To Jan. 29: "Ferdinand Hodler."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel. 360.35.00).
 To Feb. 12: "Kandinsky, Russian and Bauhaus Years, 1915-1933."
 Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel. 532.77.10).
 EXHIBITION — To June 3: "Chinese Garden and Flower Paintings."
 WASHINGTON D.C., Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History (357.13.00).
 EXHIBITION — To Jan. 1: "The Precious Legacy: Judaic Treasures."

What's Doing in Boston

by Fox Butterfield

BOSTON — The 20th anniversary of President John F. Kennedy's assassination makes the Kennedy Library an excellent starting point for a tour of Boston. The gleaming white marble and glass library, designed by I.M. Pei, is one of Boston's most rewarding, though often overlooked, attractions. The library has been staging a special display on public reaction to the assassination in addition to its superb half-hour film on Kennedy's life and his regular exhibits about the president and his family. Few visitors go away unmoved.

Set on Columbia Point with a magnificent view of Boston Harbor, the Kennedy Library is a good reminder that Boston is a city of presidents. Along with John Kennedy, John Adams and John Quincy Adams, who were natives, both Theodore and Franklin Roosevelt went to Harvard University in Cambridge across the Charles River, and Calvin Coolidge rose to fame by stopping the Boston police strike. The Kennedy Library (tel. 617-929-4523) is best reached by car and is a 15-minute drive from downtown. Take the Southeast Expressway to Exit 17 and then follow the signs. The library is open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; admission is \$1.50, children under 16 free. President Kennedy's birthplace in suburban Brookline, at 83 Beals Street, is also a National Historic Site and is open to the public from 10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. daily.

Except for getting to the Kennedy Library, driving is not recommended for the uninitiated in Boston. The narrow, crooked streets downtown are said to have been laid out by wandering cows in the 17th century, and that is easy to believe. Even when they are not torn up for construction of the hotels and office buildings that have transformed the city center over the last 15 years, the streets have few signs and little parking.

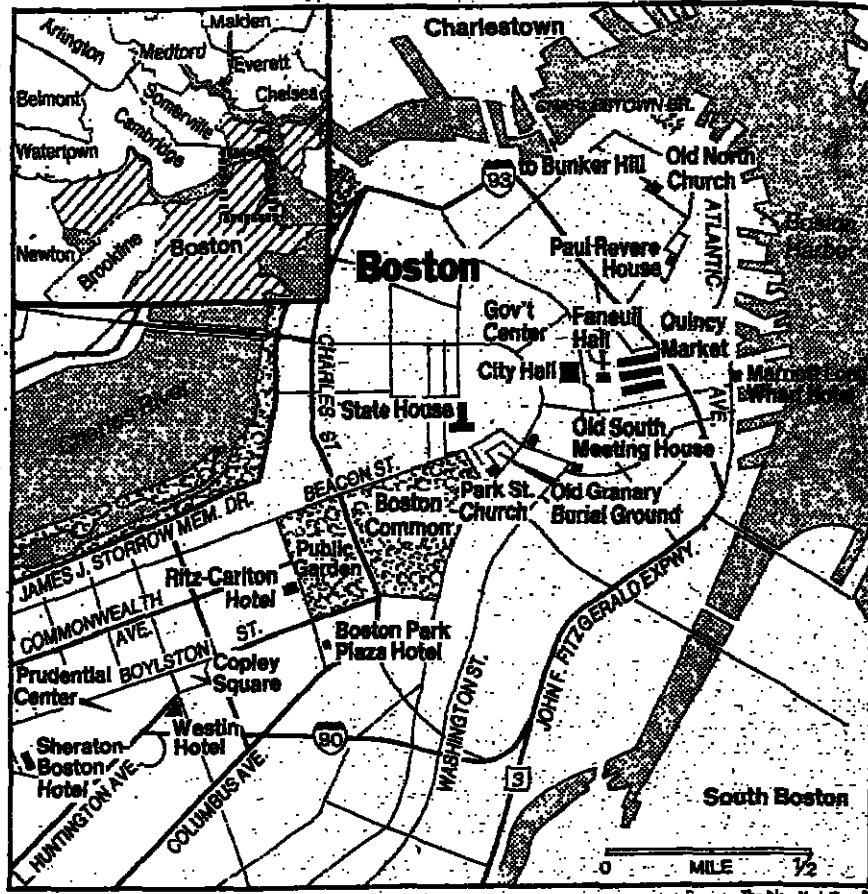
Fortunately, Boston is one of the best cities in America for walking. It is extremely compact, and most of the sights can easily be reached on foot.

Boston's subway system, the oldest in America, is extensive, with its lines differentiated by colors: The Red Line runs from downtown to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and then Harvard University in Cambridge; the Blue Line goes to Logan Airport, and the Green Line goes out past the Museum of Fine Arts and Boston University and Boston College.

As an alternative, Trolley Tours (tel. 269-7010) has a one-hour tour that covers the major sights downtown. It leaves from the harbor side of Quincy Market, from noon to 6 P.M. The fare is \$4. Gray Line, at the Sheraton-Boston Hotel in the Prudential Center (tel. 426-8805), has year-round tours that include Lexington and Concord — two major names of the American Revolution — and Plymouth as well as Boston.

With your internal compass adjusted, you might then try the Freedom Trail, a three-mile (about five-kilometer) stretch of American history covering 16 historic sites, that is easy to follow along the painted sidewalk lanes. Maps are available from the Boston National Historical Park Visitor Center, 15 State Street (tel. 223-0058). Officially, the trail begins beside the Boston Common at the gold-domed State House designed by Charles Bulfinch in 1788. But you can start anywhere and proceed at your own pace. Allow two to three hours for the whole trail.

From the State House the trail leads to the Park Street Church, where William Lloyd Garrison gave his first anti-slavery address, past King's Chapel, the first Anglican church in the New World, to the Old South Meeting House, where the Boston Tea Party was plotted. Another block brings you to the Old State House, the site of the Boston Massacre.



Church, where the lanterns were hung to start Paul Revere on his ride.

The Freedom Trail then continues across the Charlestown Bridge to the Navy Yard and the USS Constitution, "Old Ironsides," the 44-gun frigate launched in 1797 and undefeated in 24 battles — one of the most popular attractions in Boston. Next to the ship is the Bunker Hill Pavilion, with a 25-minute multimedia show that recreates the Battle of Bunker Hill. The Bunker Hill battlefield and monument are up the hill beyond the Navy Yard.

A pleasant complement to the Freedom Trail is to start at the State House and walk in the other direction, surveying Beacon Hill. Henry James, who lived at No. 131 Mount Vernon Street, behind the State House, once called it "the only respectable street in America."

The Museum of Fine Arts (465 Huntington Avenue, tel. 267-9900), with its new west wing designed by Pei, is worth a trip to Boston itself. In the 160 galleries are the finest Old Kingdom sculpture outside Cairo, an authentic Coptic chapel, early American furniture, an excellent collection of Chinese and Japanese art. Hours: 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., closed Mondays. Admission: \$3; under 17, free.

A small gem, treasured by Bostonians, is the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, a Venetian palazzo transported to America by Mrs. Gardner and filled with art assembled for her by Bernard Berenson. At 280 The Fenway, near the Museum of Fine Arts, it is open Tuesday through Sunday from 1 P.M. to 5:30 P.M. Donations are suggested.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra is now in its second century, with concerts Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 P.M. and Fridays at 2 P.M. Seiji Ozawa, the music director, will arrive in December, but guest conductors will fill in. At Symphony Hall, 301 Massachusetts Avenue (tel. 266-1492).

A visit might profitably include the observatory atop the blue glass John Hancock Tower in Copley Square. In addition to its panoramic view of Boston, the observatory features a useful five-minute film and an urban and delightful recorded talk by Walter Muir Whitehill, the late Boston historian, taking you through Boston's history. The observatory is open daily from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M., Sundays from noon to 11 P.M. Admission: \$2.25; \$1.50 for ages 5-15, free under 5.

With 13 new hotels either recently opened or under construction, Boston has nearly doubled its hotel space in the last year. It is now possible to find a room without booking months in advance, although it is still recommended that visitors reserve early for the better addresses.

The discreet dowager of Boston's hostesses is the Ritz-Carlton (15 Arlington Street, tel. 536-5700) facing the Public Garden. The Ritz is not a physically spectacular hotel, but it is run with impeccable taste and concern for privacy. A double room costs from \$125 to \$160.

Much larger and showier is the new Westin Hotel (10 Huntington Avenue in Copley Square, tel. 262-9600). With contemporary glass, greenery and waterfalls, it is luxurious but lacks a traditional sense of Boston. Double rooms range from \$140 to \$190.

Perhaps the most popular new hotel is the Marriott Long Wharf (296 State Street, tel. 227-0800). Built on the site of a former wharf

jutting out into the harbor, it resembles a docked ocean liner. Doubles here run from \$125 to \$165.

For those on a more modest budget, the Boston Park Plaza (50 Park Place, tel. 426-2000) offers comfort and a good location at slightly lower prices. A double room here starts at \$77.

For dining, Maison Robert (45 School Street, tel. 227-3370) offers excellent French cuisine plus striking ambience. It is set inside the renovated Old City Hall, an 1865 structure where Mayor James Michael Curley had his last in-laws. The restaurant also overlooks the King's Chapel Burying Ground, the first cemetery in town, with the graves of Governor John Winthrop and the Rev. John Cotton. The menu is classic and understated. Try the fresh lobster with lobster sauce or the stack of lamb with the apple tart for dessert. Dinner for two with wine costs about \$100.

Arguably Boston's best restaurant is L'Espresso (30 Gloucester Street, tel. 262-3023). Set in a Back Bay townhouse, it offers a French menu that leans to nouvelle but is always imaginative, elegant and fresh. Chef Moncé Moddebi is celebrated for his game birds, like the roasted mallard duck with huckleberry sauce, and for his salmon with white pepper sauce caramelized with raspberry vinegar. Allow \$100 for dinner for two. Reservations are necessary.

For seafood, which you ought to sample while in the home of cod, Legal Sea Foods may have the best (at the Park Plaza Hotel, tel. 426-4444, and in the Chestnut Hill Mall in nearby Brookline, tel. 783-8084). The fish chowder is a meal in itself, and the sole, scrod and swordfish are always fresh. The lines are a drawback: maddeningly long, with no reservations accepted. A meal for two will run from \$15 to \$30.

More traditionally minded visitors may want to sample Boston's landmark eateries. Locke-Ober Cafe (3 Winter Place, tel. 542-1340) was the city's premier restaurant for almost a century before Julia Child, from Cambridge, raised Americans' gastronomic consciousness. The downstairs Men's Grill, now open to women, maintains its Victorian plush atmosphere and old-fashioned rich Continental menu. It is still a favorite with local businessmen and politicians. Specialties include the Cape Cod broiled scallops and lobster Savanah, lobster sautéed in butter with mushrooms, green peppers, pinapples, paprika and cream sauce. With wine, dinner for two may be \$50 to \$70.

Durgin Park (30 North Market Street, tel. 227-2038) is another Boston institution. Its long communal tables, sturdy waitresses and huge slabs of roast beef all remain despite the passage of years. Two may eat lunch for \$15.

Nearby, the Union Oyster House (41 Union Street, tel. 227-2750) is the oldest restaurant in the country. As you down oysters, you can recall previous patrons, like Daniel Webster.

The best Italian food may be outside the Italian North End; at Allegro (458-8000) in Waltham, tel. 891-5480, or Carr's (500 Boylston Street, near Copley Square, tel. 497-4300). Those restaurants offer sophisticated Northern Italian cooking for atmosphere and the best signature, Carr's Cafe Paradiso (255 Hanover Street, tel. 953-8872), a thriving coffee bar and trattoria where the customers speak more Italian than English.

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WEEKEND

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GENTLEMAN

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Danes Wonder About Spanking

by Mimi Mann

COPENHAGEN — Sponsored by a coalition of doctors, politicians, child psychologists and psychiatrists, a campaign is under way in Denmark to forbid parents to spank their children. The proposed law is modeled on Sweden's ban on spanking.

Preben Wilhelm and four other members of the Left Socialist Party introduced the legislation this fall in the Folketing, or parliament. They want the government to finance an information campaign against child abuse — including pamphlets telling parents how children behave at certain ages — to enact legislation forbidding parents to hit their children, to establish crisis centers where children can go for refuge and help during periods of family strife and to proclaim officially a child's right of temporary separation from his parents.

A Danish law dating from 1883 says a master or mistress has the right to hit servants and children if no permanent damage is inflicted. Supporters of the new legislation say that this old law has been interpreted by parents as a legal right to use corporal punishment and that it hinders efforts to protect children against violence.

Opponents say the legislation violates personal and family rights. They point to recent outcries against the Swedish government in cases where children have been separated from their parents by the state. Sweden passed similar, even broader, child-protection legislation in 1979 and extended the provisions last year.

Wilhelm insists that hitting Danish children must be outlawed. "We know that 85 percent of all Danish children have been hit before they are 12 months old," he says. "You cannot separate spanking or spanking from beating. Even if a parent only slaps, this attitude will influence the attitude of parents who do more."

"We think there is sure evidence a parent's attitude to violence is inherited, and all evidence shows a child beater himself has been beaten. No attempt has been made to remove the right of parents to beat children. Court practices have changed so that the right of spanking

means two slaps on the face and without marks. That's all. Parents don't realize how limited their rights are. We want to stop the situation that legislation supports parents in hitting children."

Among Wilhelm's allies is Dr. Joav Merrick, a pediatrician and one of Scandinavia's leading experts on child abuse.

"In the golden 1960s we had a time when most children were healthy and happy," Merrick says. "The happiness turned sour and the golden age black. The family itself broke up. Women, who once could choose between a car and a pram, found themselves out of work, forced back into the home."

"Half the population of Denmark is working itself to death, and the other half is unemployed. This leads to frustration. Most parents who hit their children are normal people overreacting. About 70 percent of the population thinks it is okay to spank. There is a need for politicians, locally and nationally, to concern themselves with these problems and take initiatives to better the living and well-being of all children. If we talked the correct figures for the number of child abuse cases per year, it would run to 20,000, more than I ever imagined." The population of Denmark is 5.1 million.

Erik Niim-Hansen, the justice minister, rejects the proposal to abolish spanking. He told the parliament "I am strongly opposed to the state mixing itself in this way into the family's personal affairs, and I must warn against the tendencies involved in the proposal."

At the moment the legislation rests in a committee, where a child's right of separation from his parents remains the major focus of criticism. Wilhelm feels that provision would give the family a better chance to settle its conflicts before permanent damage and permanent separation occur.

"In Denmark today when a child is in a critical family situation, he can go to the Crisis Center in Copenhagen, but that center must inform, first, the police, second, the parents and, third, the social authorities. Even if the doctors and social workers feel the child should remain outside the home for a brief time, the parents fetch the child immediately. We feel a separation period of three days to two weeks would give the proper time to mend the crisis."

Now, While the Game's Afoot

by Craig Claiborne and Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — Over the years, we have been amused by various foods that home cooks — even those of special accomplishment — find intimidating or inhibiting. Among them are wild game.

In this category, we place both furred and feathered game, such as venison, quail, wild duck and more. The preparation of wild game can be basically the same as for most meat and poultry. If the game is young and tender, it can be roasted or braised, sautéed or fried in precisely the same fashion as its cultivated counterparts, be they chicken or chops or roasts, with or without the bone.

There are some cuts of game that demand the use of a marinade, which serves two purposes. It tends to make the meat more tender before cooking, and it adds flavor.

The decision of whether to marinate game will depend to a great extent on the animal's age. The recipes outlined here are good examples of when the marinating is necessary and when it is not. The ragout of venison is made with cubes of deer meat that are blended with red wine, red-wine vinegar, vegetables and herbs, and are then allowed to stand two or three days before cooking.

We have it on the best authority — our own freezers — and the advice of acquaintances that there is an abundance of game, fresh or frozen, available now.

QUAIL WITH RICE PILAF

2 tablespoons butter
3 slices bacon, each slice cut into thirds
6 quail, about 1½ pound each
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste
¾ pound fresh mushrooms, cut into ½-inch cubes
2 tablespoons finely chopped onions
1 tablespoon finely chopped shallots
¼ cup raw rice
1 cup chicken broth
1 bay leaf
1 tablespoon freshly grated Parmesan cheese.

1. Heat half of the butter in a casserole and add the bacon. Sprinkle the quail with salt and pepper, and add them. Cook, turning the quail and bacon in the casserole, until the bacon is crisp and brown. Remove and discard the bacon.

2. Continue cooking the quail, turning often, until quite brown, about 15 minutes. Add the mushrooms, onions, shallots and garlic. Cook about two minutes, stirring often, and add the rice and chicken broth. Add the bay leaf and cover closely. Cook about 20 minutes or until the rice is tender. Remove the quail. Remove and discard the bay leaf.

3. Stir the remaining butter and the cheese into the rice, and serve with the quail.
Yield: Three to six servings.

BROILED QUAIL

10 quail, about 2½ pounds total weight (each quail will weigh a bit more than ¼ pound)
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste
2 tablespoons finely chopped fresh or dried rosemary
3 tablespoons olive oil.

1. Preheat a charcoal broiler or preheat an oven broiler to high.

2. Chop off the bottom stem of each leg, leaving the meaty portion of the leg plus the thigh. Chop off and discard the necks.

3. Fold the wings against the back to secure them. Split each quail down the back with a sharp knife.

4. Open up each quail and place it on a flat surface, skin side up. Pound lightly with a flat mallet. This will keep the quail flat as they broil. Continue until all the quail are flattened.

5. Sprinkle the quails on both sides with salt, pepper and rosemary. Put them in a pan and rub them with the oil.

6. Put the quails on or under the broiler. Broil about two to three minutes and turn. Broil two or three minutes on the second side.
Yield: Five to 10 servings.

RAGOUT OF VENISON

4 pounds lean venison stew meat, preferably from the leg, cut into 2-inch cubes
1½ cups coarsely cubed onions
1 cup coarsely chopped celery
½ cup chopped leeks
½ cup coarsely chopped carrots
3 cloves garlic, peeled and crushed
Salt to taste, if desired
½ teaspoon freshly ground pepper
5 tablespoons red-wine vinegar
1 teaspoon dried thyme
2 bay leaves
4 whole cloves
6 whole juniper berries, optional
½ teaspoon dried rosemary
1 tablespoon sage
1 teaspoon dried marjoram
1 teaspoon dried basil
4 cups dry red wine
6 sprigs fresh parsley
3 tablespoons corn, peanut or vegetable oil
1 tablespoon finely chopped shallots
4 tablespoons flour
1 cup imported canned tomatoes
¼ cup currant jelly
2 tablespoons cognac
1 tablespoon butter
1 pound fresh mushrooms left whole if small, otherwise quartered or sliced
¼ cup heavy cream.

1. Put the venison meat in a glass, stainless-steel or earthenware casserole. Add the onions, celery, leeks, carrots, garlic, salt, pepper, four tablespoons of the vinegar, thyme, bay leaves, cloves, juniper berries, rosemary, sage, marjoram, basil, wine and parsley. Cover with plastic wrap and refrigerate.

2. Let the mixture stand two or three days. Stir it once each day.

3. Drain the venison in a colander. Reserve the marinating liquid. Separate the pieces of meat from the vegetables.

4. Place two utensils on the stove, a skillet and a large casserole or Dutch oven. The skillet is for browning the meat, the casserole to receive it after it is browned.

5. Heat two tablespoons of the oil in the skillet and add a layer of meat without crowding it. If the meat is crowded, it will not brown properly. Cook the layer of meat, stirring occasionally, so that it browns evenly, about two minutes. Transfer the browned pieces to the casserole or Dutch oven. Add another bit of oil and when it is hot, add another layer of meat. Continue adding a little oil and meat until all the pieces are browned and in the casserole. Cook the meat in the casserole (it will give up a good bit of liquid), stirring about five minutes.

6. Meanwhile, add the reserved vegetables to the skillet. Cook, stirring, until the liquid surrounding the vegetables evaporates. Transfer the vegetables to the meat.

7. Add the shallots. Sprinkle the vegetables and meat with the flour, and stir to distribute it evenly. Add the reserved marinating liquid, stirring constantly. Add the tomatoes, salt and pepper to taste, and cover. Cook until the cubes of meat are quite tender. Cooking time will depend on the age and quality of the venison, one to two hours.

8. Transfer the cubes of venison to another casserole.

9. Line a bowl with a sieve, preferably of the sort known in French kitchens as a chinois and pour the sauce into it. Press the solids with a wooden spoon or a ladle to extract as much liquid as possible. Discard the solids.

10. Put the jelly in a large saucepan, and add the remaining tablespoon of vinegar and one-half cup of the sauce. Cook, stirring, until the jelly melts. Add the remaining sauce and the cubes of meat. Add the cognac. Bring to a boil.

11. Heat the butter in a skillet and add the mushrooms. Cook, stirring, until they give up their liquid. Cook until the liquid evaporates and the mushrooms are lightly browned. Add the mushrooms to the stew. Add the heavy cream and bring to a boil. Serve.

Yield: Eight servings.

ROAST WILD DUCK WITH RED-WINE SAUCE

2 mallard ducks, trussed, about 1½ pounds each, with necks, livers, hearts and gizzards

Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste
1 tablespoon corn, peanut or vegetable oil
½ cup finely chopped onions
2 tablespoons thinly sliced shallots

1. Place the meat in a mixing bowl and add the egg.

2. Soak the bread crumbs in milk and add to the meat. Add the nutmeg, salt and pepper, and mix well with the hands. Shape the mixture into balls about 1½ inches in diameter. There should be about 38 to 40 meatballs.

3. Sprinkle a shallow dish with the paprika and roll the meatballs in it.

4. Heat the butter in a heavy skillet and cook the meatballs, turning gently, until they are nicely browned, about five minutes. Sprinkle the mushrooms and onions between and around the meatballs, and shake the skillet to distribute the ingredients evenly. Cook about one minute and partly cover. Simmer about five minutes, and add the sherry and brown sauce. Stir in the heavy cream. Partly cover and cook over low heat about 15 minutes. Stir in the sour cream and bring just to the boil without overcooking. Sprinkle with parsley and serve piping hot with fine buttered noodles as an accompaniment.

Yield: Four to six servings.

½ cup finely diced carrots
½ cup finely chopped celery, including a few chopped leaves
2 cups dry red wine, the finer the quality the better
1 tablespoon cognac
½ teaspoon arrowroot or cornstarch
2 tablespoons butter.

1. Preheat oven to 450 degrees.

2. Sprinkle the ducks inside and out with salt and pepper. Sprinkle the livers and so on with salt and pepper. Rub all over with oil. Place the ducks back side down on a baking dish in which they fit closely without touching. Scatter the necks, livers, hearts and gizzards around them.

3. Place the ducks in the oven and bake 30 minutes. Remove from the oven. Transfer the ducks to a warm platter. Cut away the trussing string.

4. Pour and skim off all the fat from the baking dish. Add the onions, shallots, carrots and celery. Cook, stirring, until wilted. Add the wine, and stir to dissolve the brown particles that cling to the bottom and sides of the dish. Cook about one minute and remove from the heat.

5. When the ducks are cool enough to handle, place them on a chopping block. Using a sharp knife, slice off the wings and set aside. Cut off the thighs and legs. Separate the legs from the thighs. Remove and discard the skin from the thighs. Add the thighs to one saucepan and set aside. Chop the wings and legs into one-inch pieces. Add the chopped wings and legs to a second saucepan. Scrape the vegetables and cooking liquid into the second saucepan. Let this cook down over high heat about 10 minutes.

6. Meanwhile, carefully slice off the breast meat from each duck to produce four whole pieces of solid meat. Remove and discard the skin. Add the breast meat to the saucepan containing the thighs. Set aside. Cover and keep warm but do not heat.

7. Line a saucepan with a sieve and pour in the sauce with the vegetables. Press the solids with a wooden spoon to extract as much liquid as possible. There should be about three-quarters cup of sauce. Discard the solids. Cook the strained sauce down to about one-half cup.

8. Blend the cognac and arrowroot or cornstarch. Stir it into the simmering sauce. Swirl in the butter. Pour the sauce over the thighs and breast meat, and serve. Serve with rice.
Yield: Four servings.

VENISON MEATBALLS STROGANOFF

1 pound ground venison (ground beef, veal or pork may be substituted)

1 egg, lightly beaten
½ cup fine, fresh bread crumbs
¼ cup milk
¼ teaspoon grated nutmeg
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste
3 tablespoons paprika
4 tablespoons butter
¼ pound mushrooms, thinly sliced
½ cup finely chopped onions
¼ cup dry sherry
2 tablespoons brown sauce or canned beef gravy
1 cup sour cream
¼ cup finely chopped parsley.

1. Place the meat in a mixing bowl and add the egg.

2. Soak the bread crumbs in milk and add to the meat. Add the nutmeg, salt and pepper, and mix well with the hands. Shape the mixture into balls about 1½ inches in diameter. There should be about 38 to 40 meatballs.

3. Sprinkle a shallow dish with the paprika and roll the meatballs in it.

4. Heat the butter in a heavy skillet and cook the meatballs, turning gently, until they are nicely browned, about five minutes. Sprinkle the mushrooms and onions between and around the meatballs, and shake the skillet to distribute the ingredients evenly. Cook about one minute and partly cover. Simmer about five minutes, and add the sherry and brown sauce. Stir in the heavy cream. Partly cover and cook over low heat about 15 minutes. Stir in the sour cream and bring just to the boil without overcooking. Sprinkle with parsley and serve piping hot with fine buttered noodles as an accompaniment.

Yield: Four to six servings.

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Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 8)

10 Month High Low	Div. Yld. PE	100 High Low	Div. Yld. PE
IBM	120 121 122	100 101 102	100 101 102
AT&T	110 111 112	110 111 112	110 111 112
GE	100 101 102	100 101 102	100 101 102
Westinghouse	90 91 92	90 91 92	90 91 92
General Electric	80 81 82	80 81 82	80 81 82
Rockwell	70 71 72	70 71 72	70 71 72
Boeing	60 61 62	60 61 62	60 61 62
Lockheed	50 51 52	50 51 52	50 51 52
McDonnell Douglas	40 41 42	40 41 42	40 41 42
Northrop	30 31 32	30 31 32	30 31 32
Grumman	20 21 22	20 21 22	20 21 22
Boeing	10 11 12	10 11 12	10 11 12

10 Month High Low	Div. Yld. PE	100 High Low	Div. Yld. PE
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Lockheed	50 51 52	50 51 52	50 51 52
McDonnell Douglas	40 41 42	40 41 42	40 41 42
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Northrop	30 31 32	30 31 32	30 31 32
Grumman	20 21 22	20 21 22	20 21 22
Boeing	10 11 12	10 11 12	10 11 12

Apple Loses Suit In Australia Over Copyright Claim

Updated From International

SYDNEY — In a landmark judgment involving U.S.-based Apple Computer Inc., the Sydney Federal Court has ruled computer programs are not protected by copyright under Australian law.

Apple, the multinational personal computer maker, lost a bid to rid Australia of "fake Apple" computers when Judge Bryan Beaumont ruled that computer programs cannot be copyrighted because they are not literary works.

Judge Beaumont dismissed Wednesday's claim by Apple for damages and a restraining order preventing a Melbourne-based retailer, Computer Edge, from selling Wombat micro-computers.

Apple, based in Cupertino, California, alleged that the Taiwanese maker of the Wombat copied programs used in the Apple II computer. It also charged the Wombat was shaped like its computer and had a similar keyboard.

Apple asserted that the Wombat was advertised as "compatible with programs for the Apple II" and was sold with a booklet entitled "The Apple II User's Guide."

The decision marked the first time that Apple had lost a copyright case. It has won judgments in the past in the United States, South Africa and Southeast Asia.

Asking the Least of Crocodiles

DE WILDT, South Africa — Spread over 40 acres (16 hectares) of rolling Transvaal high veld is a club for Nile crocodiles.

Up to 15 feet (5 meters) long and some as old as 60 or 70 years, the crocodiles bask in the sun or loll in custom-built ponds complete with individual waders' quarters. They dine on chicken, eaten whole.

To earn their keep they breed. That's all Jan Kuhlmann demands of them: His business is crocodiles.

"Crocodiles are extremely important to the

ecology," says the German-born Kuhlmann. "I breed them so they can be re-established in places where they've been shot out."

Nile crocodiles — found throughout Africa but so named because white explorers first saw them in the Nile — are slaughtered in the thousands by poachers for their skins.

Kuhlmann began breeding crocodiles in 1968 when he caught 14 in the southern African Limpopo River. All are still on the farm. Kuhlmann releases some crocodiles back into the wild after two years on the farm. He will give just under half of this year's crop of

1,000 to game reserves all over Africa. The rest will be skinned and the hides sold in Europe to be made into shoes, belts and handbags.

The skins he sells — crocodiles are protected, but there are no restrictions on selling skins from animals raised in captivity — cut into the poachers' market, making it difficult for them to find buyers.

Kuhlmann plans to expand his production. Next year he expects to have 200 breeding stock, producing about 10,000 eggs.

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(Continued From Back Page)

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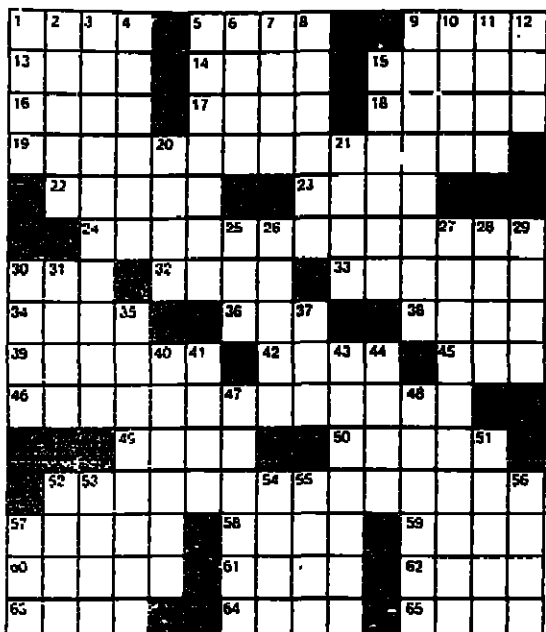
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ACROSS

1 Smash hits
5 Royal stables
9 Nancy or Helena
13 Journey in the universe
14 Cervantes
15 Composer
16 Khachaturian
17 Where conger
18 (mirage)
19 Matador's target
20 Slants
21 Start of an Edgard Varese quotation
22 Islamic weight units
23 Dilute
24 Quotation: Part II
25 Where Alg. is
26 "Elephant Boy" boy
27 Paludal
28 Pick— (tonic)
29 Sq. urban space
30 Old suffix
31 Kind of plate
32 Hawkeye State
33 "Norma"— 1978 film

DOWN

1 Blow gently, as a zephyr
2 Birthplace of C. R. P.
3 Thin porridge
4 Modern Laconian capital
5 Double this for a Belafonte hit
6 Shooter of golden arrows
7 Cry wolf and mean
8 Unwinked
9 Detergents
10 Actor Dixon
11 Summer theater, at times
12 Mos. and mos.
15 "Don Giovanni" domo
16 Spikes on a farm
17 Turpentine notice
18 Outflow
19 Showy flower
20 Ride's fellow riders
21 American ostrich
22 Brontë heroine
23 Pulpit of yore
24 It's often potted
25 Rewards of sorts
26 Nidre, prayer of atonement
27 "Harpo"— 1961 autobiography
28 Garganey
29 Bog
30 Bid— (ratty)
31 Twists of fiction
32 —skelter
33 Restriction
34 Turkish regiment
35 Crust
36 Henri's head
37 Stamped on
38 A son-in-law of Elon
39 Item with cups

New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

PEANUTS

SOMETIMES I LIE AWAKE AT NIGHT THINKING ABOUT ALL THE DUMB THINGS I DO EVERY DAY...



IF I LIVE TO BE EIGHTY, AND I DO TEN DUMB THINGS EACH DAY...



...THAT WOULD BE ABOUT TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND DUMB THINGS...



WHEN YOU ADD UP ALL THE DUMB THINGS YOU DO, IT'S BEST TO USE ROUND FIGURES.



BLONDIE

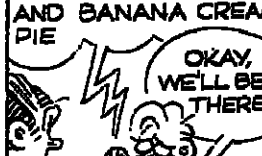
BOSS, BLONDIE WANTS TO KNOW IF YOU AND MRS. DITHERS CAN COME TO DINNER TONIGHT



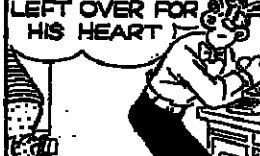
HELLO, BLONDIE... WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO HAVE?



A BIG RIB ROAST, MASHED POTATOES, ASPARAGUS, HOME-MADE BISCUITS, AND BANANA CREAM PIE



YOU COULD PUT ALL HIS TACT ON A PINHEAD WITH ENOUGH ROOM LEFT OVER FOR HIS HEART



BEETLE BAILEY

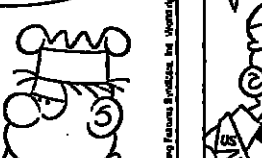
G*V*V*V*!!!



OKAY, SIR, THEY'RE ALL YOURS



HE'LL NEVER MAKE IT



ANDY CAPP

WISERABLE CAT, THAT BARMAID!



SHE MUST HAVE SOMETHING



SHE TELLS ME SOMETHING ALWAYS PESTERING HER TO GET MARRIED



I'LL LAY YOU TEN TO ONE IT'S HER FATHER



WIZARD OF ID

EVERY SUNDAY WE HAVE LESS ATTENDANCE



IT MUST BE THE DEVIL'S WORK



DO YOU THINK HE'S THE ONE THAT PUT MRS. O'LEARY IN THE CHAIR?



REX MORGAN

I HOPE I DON'T HURT YOU ARE YOU ALL RIGHT?



I THINK I'M SORRY



HERE, LET ME HELP YOU

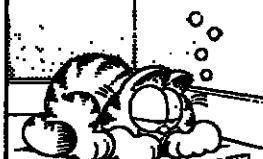


I REALLY MADE A MESS HERE, I DON'T KNOW WHAT PAPER GO IN WHAT FOLDERS



GARFIELD

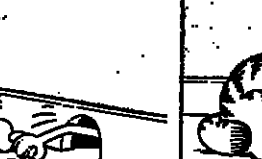
I DON'T WANT TO CATCH THIS MOOSE. HE'S CUTE. I'VE EVEN NICKNAMED HIM...



"STRETCH"



"STRETCH"



BOOKS

THE ENTHUSIAST: A Life of Thornton Wilder

By Gilbert A. Harrison. 403 pp. \$19.95. Ticknor and Fields, 383 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06511.

Reviewed by Thomas Quinn Currier

"OUR TOWN" is the most popular American play since "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was dramatized. Statistics indicate that it has been acted somewhere on the globe every evening since its 1938 Broadway premiere. It remains in top demand in the Samuel French play catalog, favored by professionals and amateurs. Probably the mail-room staff of some far-off embassy is tacking it tonight.

The public image of its author, Thornton Wilder, has been faint. He was long a well-known name, but he never became a public character as did his contemporaries Ernest Hemingway and F. Scott Fitzgerald. He shunned personal exposure as far as possible and was only on the front pages when he won Pulitzer Prizes and when he undertook a walking tour across Europe with Gene Tunney just after Tunney had won the world heavyweight boxing championship.

Wilder maintained that no literary person of serious intent had his biography written during his lifetime. That was for athletes, mountain climbers and movie stars. He died in 1957 and only now has the first complete biography appeared. It has been worth the wait. Gilbert A. Harrison, assembling a vast fund of information, has written it with skill, sympathy and enlightening speculations. In his title he has hit on the *moi* just for his subject. Enthusiasts are what made Wilder run.

Wilder was a complex personality, to some degree a split personality, being simultaneously an aesthetic adventurer and a rigid moralist. Gregarious, he made close friends of chance acquaintances, delving into their lives and problems and offering advice. Then he would retire to meditate and write in solitude in remote hideaways. He was almost weirdly learned on innumerable subjects and wore his learning lightly, transforming it into stimulating discourses on the lecture platform, in drawing rooms and in bars.

In 1918, Thornton served in the Coast Guard, then entered Yale. On his graduation he won a scholarship to the American Academy in Rome. Travel, wide reading and his mother's influence liberated him and he began to write. Economic pressure forced him to take to teaching and he was instructing at the Lawrenceville school for boys when his first novel, "La Cabala," fruit of his sojourn in Italy, came out. Its exquisite style was praised by reviewers but it had at the start only a modest sale. He was still at Lawrenceville when his next novel, "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," made him internationally famous.

Wilder could not resist the invitation of Robert Maynard Hutchins (a Yale classmate and later president of the University of Chicago) to lecture on literature at the University of Chicago. According to this biographer those were his happiest years. As a celebrity, his company was sought by society matrons and by the night-club hostess Texas Guinan. He was the idol of his students and he began writing about Americans of his time—in "Heaven's My Destination," about a befuddled do-gooder; in "Our Town" about the inhabitants of a New Hampshire village, and in his shorter plays about ordinary folk.

Thornton Wilder playing Mr. Ambrose in "The Skin of Our Teeth"

Harrison describes the tempestuous conflicts between Wilder and the volatile "boy genius" of Broadway, Ted Harris, when Harris produced "Our Town." Despite the backstage rows, the play pleased the audience and was awarded the Pulitzer Prize and his became an American classic. Next, Wilder adapted a farce by Johann Nestroy, shifting its scene from Vienna to New York of the 1880s. Directed by Max Reinhardt, it failed at first, but when it was revised as "The Matchmaker," it had a prosperous run and was basis of the musical hit "Hello Dolly."

World War II took Wilder to Italy again, where he served as an intelligence officer. While in the army his theatrical side of his kind's destiny. "The Skin of Our Teeth" opened on Broadway to earn him another Pulitzer. An accusation of plagiarism prevented him from winning the Drama Critics award as well. The charge was that he had lifted the theme of James Joyce's "Finnegans Wake." As that theme—the story of man's history seen through everyday happenings—is a variation on "Everyman" it is everyone's property. Certainly there is no resemblance between the Wilder treatment and Joyce's oddball world. Wilder's own devices have often been imitated. That of "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" obviously inspired "Grand Hotel," "The Ides of March" and Harry Harlow's "School for Eternity," to mention but three, and the death of his novel about Julius Caesar's last day, "The Ides of March," an exchange of letters—has been copied again and again.

The last two decades of Wilder's life were less prolific. He traveled, seeking to find tranquil places in which to write. He tried Austria, France, Switzerland and Italy. He hid away in Arizona and Florida. He published two novels, "The Eighth Day," which begins as a murder mystery and grows into a philosophical consideration of the mystery of existence, and "Theophilus North," about the misadventures of a do-gooder, rather in the vein of "Heaven's My Destination."

One laments that Wilder has gone without leaving us more, but his novel, "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," continues to be republished in many languages and to enjoy large sales and "Our Town" is here for good.

Thomas Quinn Currier reviews theater and movies in Paris for the International Herald Tribune.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

KNOWING exactly how far to compete with distributional hands wins and loses matches. On the diagramed deal North-South did everything just right. East had to choose between a peculiar pass, a sub-standard one-club opening, an over-strength three-club pre-empt or a gambling three no-trump. He chose the one-club bid, and rebid the suit, as shown, when his opponents bid four spades. Five clubs would have failed by two tricks, and so would a retreat from the 7-1 fit to 8-2. South's club jumping bid had suggested a defensive

posture, but not unreasonably he thought he could make five spades. His opponents demonstrated that he could not.

West led a singleton club, and East won and shifted to a heart. South had to duck, and West took the queen, exited with his singleton trump and eventually scored a second heart trick for down one.

This defense was essential. Suppose, for example, that East had led a high club at the second trick. South would then have been able to ruff, draw trumps and duck a heart trick to West for an end play.

In the replay East chose to pass and South opened one spade. West jumped to five diamonds, and North wisely

doubled, taking a sure plus in defense rather than play a borderline five-spade contract.

WEST EAST
♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Both sides were vulnerable. To bidding:
North: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠, 101♠, 102♠, 103♠, 104♠, 105♠, 106♠, 107♠, 108♠, 109♠, 110♠, 111♠, 112♠, 113♠, 114♠, 115♠, 116♠, 117♠, 118♠, 119♠, 120♠, 121♠, 122♠, 123♠, 124♠, 125♠, 126♠, 127♠, 128♠, 129♠, 130♠, 131♠, 132♠, 133♠, 134♠, 135♠, 136♠, 137♠, 138♠, 139♠, 140♠, 141♠, 142♠, 143♠, 144♠, 145♠, 146♠, 147♠, 148♠, 149♠, 150♠, 151♠, 152♠, 153♠, 154♠, 155♠, 156♠, 157♠, 158♠, 159♠, 160♠, 161♠, 162♠, 163♠, 164♠, 165♠, 166♠, 167♠, 168♠, 169♠, 170♠, 171♠, 172♠, 173♠, 174♠, 175♠, 176♠, 177♠, 178♠, 179♠, 180♠, 181♠, 182♠, 183♠, 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